

Iran launches attack on Iraq

LONDON (R) — Iranian troops launched a new attack against Iraq Tuesday night with the aim of crossing the border of the two countries, the official Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported. INA said in a despatch telexed to Reuters in London that the attack was launched in the Basra area of southern Iraq. The report did not make clear if Iranian forces had actually crossed the border after the Tehran authorities rejected a United Nations Security Council Resolution calling for a peaceful solution to the 22-month-old Gulf war. INA said that Iran's "new offensive" was announced by the Iraqi armed forces high command in a communiqué. The attack would be repulsed and crushed, the communiqué added.

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Thousands protest against Israel, U.S.

DAMASCUS (R) — Thousands of Syrians, Palestinians and Lebanese refugees demonstrated Tuesday outside the U.S. embassy here against Israel and the United States. The demonstrators thronged the streets from early morning, shouting slogans and carrying banners condemning the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and calling for the downfall of the U.S. administration. The demonstrators gave U.S. Ambassador Robert Paganelli an open message to President Reagan, condemning U.S. "participation" in the Israeli invasion. Syrian police threw a cordon round the embassy complex to forestall any violence against it. In a speech at the Syrian government's guest palace, Khaled Al Fahoum, president of the Palestine National Council (parliament-in-exile), said that the PLO would never leave Lebanon and Beirut.

Tunisian premier praises Arafat

ATHENS (R) — Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali, on an official visit to Greece, Tuesday praised what he called the moderate stance of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat. Mr. Mzali told reporters after meeting Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu that the two countries agreed on the need for stronger support of the Palestinian cause and greater international pressure to end the current "unacceptable military situation." Peace can only come if the peoples of the region recognise one another and agree to live in mutual respect, he said, adding: "I should like to add that the moderate and responsible stance of PLO leader Yasser Arafat gives us encouragement in that direction."

U.N. chief urges all parties in Lebanon to abide by resolutions

THE HAGUE (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Tuesday it was essential for all concerned by the situation in Lebanon to abide by the Security Council resolutions, and the international conventions seeking to mitigate the horrors of armed conflict. This applied both to those directly involved and to the civilian populations concerned, he told a press conference at the end of a two-day visit to The Netherlands.

Pakistanis call for Nobel Prize to be stripped off Begin

ISLAMABAD (R) — A group of Pakistani writers and poets has asked the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm to strip Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin of his Nobel Peace Prize, the official Associated Press of Pakistan news agency reported Tuesday. The agency said the call was made in a message sent to the director of the Nobel Foundation through the Swedish embassy in Islamabad. Mr. Begin was awarded the prize together with the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat after their signing of a treaty between their countries. The message, signed by 39 writers and poets, accused Mr. Begin of barbarity and belatedness.

U.S. announces Namibia agreement

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States Tuesday announced the successful conclusion of the first phase of Western-backed negotiations on an independence settlement for Namibia (South West Africa). The State Department said United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was told Monday that all parties to the talks now accepted principles concerning a constituent assembly and constitution for an independent Namibia. The notice was given in a letter from the Western contact group consisting of the United States, France, West Germany, Britain and Canada, the department said.

Uneasy calm prevails as Beirut talks continue



Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat (centre, wearing cap) poses with his commandos in West Beirut Monday following a fierce

artillery duel between the invading Israeli forces and Palestinian fighters (A.P. wirephoto)

BEIRUT (R) — Talks on a peaceful resolution of the month-old Israeli siege of West Beirut showed no signs of progress Tuesday but the city enjoyed relative calm for the second successive day.

A ceasefire arranged on Sunday night after a day of furious artillery battles around the battered southern suburbs of the capital continued to hold and residents relaxed, at least for the time being, in the welcome quiet.

State-run Beirut Radio said American and Lebanese government negotiators, struggling to frame an agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to end the siege peacefully, held talks Tuesday morning in Baabda, outside Beirut.

There were no indications that the protracted peace effort, centred on a proposed withdrawal of PLO forces from Lebanon, had moved forward.

The talks have been in deadlock since Syria, widely assumed as the destination for evacuated commandos, said last Friday that although it might accept PLO leaders, it had no room for the 5,000 to 6,000 fighters.

Government and Palestinian sources said no progress was likely

500,000 civilians, is already surrounded by heavy armour and thousands of troops.

Palestinian sources said the PLO was increasingly convinced that the Israelis would not now attempt an all-out attack on West Beirut.

They pointed to the fact that Israel had been threatening to storm the city for weeks without actually doing so. Instead, the PLO expected Israeli forces to renew limited military action with the aim of speeding up the tortuous negotiations.

The sources also said they believed that international pressure on Israel, particularly from the United States, was restraining it from launching a final assault which would inevitably cause many civilian casualties.

Despite the bogged-down peace talks, the PLO seems to have been buoyed in recent days by successes on the battlefield and an announcement by France that it is willing to commit forces to oversee a disengagement around Beirut.

Commando rockets and mortars scored several direct hits on Israeli positions during Sunday's battles.

Israel said three of its men were

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Genscher holds talks with premier, foreign minister

Israel cannot deceive world any longer, Badran asserts

AMMAN (Petra) — Israel's expansionist designs on Arab lands have become evident and it can no longer deceive the world with its pretext of secure borders, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said here Tuesday.

In a meeting with the visiting West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Mr. Badran pointed out as an example the fact that Israel has gone so

faraway as Iraq to bomb its nuclear reactor which was intended for use peaceful purposes under the supervision of international bodies.

Mr. Badran reviewed with the West German minister the situation in Lebanon in the wake of the Israeli invasion and the "war of genocide" Israel wages on the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

Mr. Badran said the Arabs want

peace based on the principles of right and justice according to which Israel should withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination on their national soil.

Mr. Badran stressed the significance of the European role in

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W. Germany lauds Jordan's policy

By Lima Nabli
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Official spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Karl Paschke, has praised the policy followed by His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian government.

Mr. Paschke said that King Hussein explained, during his meeting with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Jordan's policy and the conditions existing in the area, particularly

the Israeli aggression on Lebanon. In a press conference held at the Marriott Hotel in Amman on Tuesday, Mr. Paschke expressed the hope that peace would be achieved in the area and that Mr. Genscher's visit to Jordan would materialise into a clear visualisation of the events taking place in the Middle East.

The West German official spokesman said that Mr. Genscher had lengthy and comprehensive talks with King Hussein, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Foreign Minister Marwan

Al Qasem. He said the talks dealt most prominently with the serious conditions existing in the Middle East, the Palestinian issue and the Iraqi-Iranian dispute. "The talks were constructive and characterised by frankness and a spirit of responsibility," he said.

The spokesman said the West German delegation has asserted that the key to the solution of the Middle East problem rests in granting the Palestinians the right to self-determination, which is considered by all sides the crux of

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Baghdad pardons Kurdish rebels

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has announced an amnesty for all Kurdish separatist rebels other than those who face murder charges.

President Hussein, in a speech to Kurdish religious leaders, warned the rebels their foreign "paymasters" would drop them as soon as the Kurds no longer served their interests.

This was an apparent reference to Iran, Iraq's western neighbour and enemy in the Gulf war. Iran has financed Kurdish rebel activity in the past.

The Kurdish community spans the Iraq-Iran border in the northern sector of the Gulf war front. The Iraqi News Agency gave no further details of the pardon.

Tehran steps up war

Meanwhile, Iran has mounted an extensive military operation in western Iran to crush a Kurdish armed campaign against the central government. Kurdish sources said.

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Iraq rejects Iranian charges

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Iraq Tuesday dismissed Iranian charges that it was massing troops on the border in preparation for a new offensive in the 22-month-old Gulf war.

Culture and Information Minister Latif Nassif Al Jassam, in a statement to the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said the accusation, made last Saturday by Tehran Radio, was absurd and in turn accused Iran of aggressive and expansionist plans.

Iraq has pulled all its forces back to the international border, in an attempt to bring Iran to the negotiating table and end the lengthy conflict.

But Iran charges Iraq has not withdrawn completely and many Iranian leaders are pressing for a military push into Iraq in pursuit of war reparations and of threats against the Iraqi government.

Mr. Jassam said an Iranian invasion of Iraq would be a disaster for the Iranian army since "14 million Iraqis are mobilised to defend the country under President Saddam Hussein's leadership."

Iraq has rejected a U.N. Security Council resolution calling for a peaceful solution to the Gulf war.

Iranian rejection

Iranian Prime Minister Hossein Musavi told Tehran Radio Tues-

day that Iran would continue the war until all its conditions had been met by Baghdad and would ignore any U.N. decisions for an international force to oversee a ceasefire.

"If the Security Council issues 10 more resolutions, we cannot drop our demands."

The Security Council resolution called for a ceasefire in the Gulf war, an immediate end to all military operations, withdrawal of forces to international borders and sending U.N. observers to oversee the ceasefire and the withdrawal.

"The Security Council's vote is a vote of confidence in the Iraqi government by the U.S. and the Soviet Union...we do not need foreign forces on our borders. These forces would do better to protect the interests of the superpowers somewhere else," Mr. Musavi said in response to the resolution.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati said Monday Iran was "militarily able to invade Iraq" while Tehran Radio, echoing the authorities' stance, said a military invasion of Iraq was imminent.

In Istanbul, a three-man Iranian parliamentary delegation which arrived in Turkey Monday told a press conference that Iran would attack Iraq on Friday.

The delegation, headed by

Hojatoleslam Rahmani, said Iran would launch an all-out attack against Iraq to recapture slices of its territory still under Iraqi occupation. However, Iranian sources said it was unlikely that Hojatoleslam Rahmani would have any advance knowledge of Iranian military plans, which are drawn up by the supreme defence council.

GCC calls for peace

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia and five other Gulf states have called on Iran to end the war, saying that any escalation in the conflict could bring chaos to the region.

The appeal by the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council, at the end of a foreign ministers' conference in the Saudi summer capital of Taif, followed the increasing Iranian threats.

The six—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, the United Arab Emirates (UAE)—expressed the hope that Iran would "spare the region any escalation in the conflict which will expose it to alienation, chaos and instability that will only benefit foreign powers."

In a final statement the three-day conference hoped that Iran would respond in a "spirit of Muslim brotherhood" to Iraq's announcement last month of a troops withdrawal from Iranian territory.

Somalia protests 'Ethiopian attacks'

MOGADISHU (R) — Somalia has sent a message to the United Nations protesting against what it called savage Ethiopian attacks on its territory in the past 10 days, Somali Radio reported Monday.

The radio said Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre sent a message to U.N. Secretary-General Javier de Perez Cuellar Monday appealing to all member states of the world body to condemn the attacks and to

demand that they cease.

Somalia has accused Ethiopian air and ground forces of attacking towns and villages in the Galdudud and Mudug regions of central Somalia, which border the Ogaden Desert. The two countries fought a war over the sparsely populated Ogaden region in the late 1970s.

Ethiopia has remained silent on the Somali accusations, but Mon-

day an Ethiopian-backed Somali guerrilla group seeking to overthrow President Mohammad Siad Barre said it was responsible for the attacks, describing the incidents as a "purely internal matter."

In a broadcast monitored in Nairobi, the radio said Somali government and ruling party delegations were touring the country to assess the situation.

Gulf council calls for U.N. sanctions against Israel

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia and five other Gulf petroleum-producing states urged the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council Tuesday to apply sanctions against Israel for refusing to pull out of Lebanon.

They also asked the United States not to hinder the execution of U.N. resolution on the matter, a conference statement said.

Foreign ministers of the six

states, which from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), reaffirmed their support for Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the Palestine resistance movement led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The statement, carried by the Saudi Press Agency, came at the end of a three-day conference of the ministers from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar

and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the Saudi summer capital of Taif.

The ministers denounced Israel's "war of annihilation" in Lebanon.

The statement said the council strongly condemned the United States for vetoing implementation of U.N. resolution against Israel "in contravention of the principles of the U.N. Charter and legitimate Arab rights."

But it did not mention a call by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba for an Arab summit in Tunisia this week to consider possible action against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Fahd's statement

The tone of the council statement contrasted sharply with remarks by Saudi Arabia's King Fahd about the United States

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'Reagan did not threaten Israel U.S. would talk with PLO'

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan wrote some unfriendly comments to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin last week but did not openly threaten talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), according to Israeli officials.

"There were friendly and unfriendly remarks in the letter," an Israeli diplomat told Reuters, referring to a message that Mr. Reagan sent to Mr. Begin last Wednesday.

He said it was not true, as Time magazine reported this week, that the president said the United States might open direct talks with the PLO if Israel continued its "obstruction" of U.S. mediation efforts in Lebanon.

Asked if there were an implied threat of such talks, which would violate a U.S. pledge to Israel in 1975, the diplomat said: "It's open for interpretation."

He said his interpretation of the letter, to which Mr. Begin replied on Thursday, was that Mr. Reagan was simply spelling out U.S. concern over Israel's role in the mediation effort.

At the same time, the Israeli official said, the Reagan letter spelled out "identical U.S. and Israeli views" on the overall situation in Lebanon.

Nowhere did the letter say that if Israel did not do this or that, the United States would talk directly to the PLO, he said.

Secretary of state-designate stresses Palestinian role in peace talks

Shultz: Improved U.S.-Arab ties essential for Mideast solution

WASHINGTON (R) — Secretary of State-designate George Shultz said Tuesday the United States must build relationships with Arab nations as well as Israel to bring peace to the Middle East.

He also said in testimony prepared for the opening of his confirmation hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Palestinian representatives must participate in the negotiations for that peace.

His Senate confirmation to succeed Alexander Haig was all but certain, though several committee members said they would press him on whether past business ties with Arab countries would tilt his foreign policies towards the

Arabs.

Mr. Haig resigned suddenly on June 25 and Mr. Shultz was named to succeed him the same day. Administration officials said he could be sworn in as early as this week.

Mr. Shultz said in his prepared testimony the present bloodshed in Lebanon makes clear that "the legitimate needs and problems of the Palestinian people must be addressed and resolved, urgently and in all their dimensions."

Mr. Shultz held cabinet-level posts as labour and treasury secretary and budget chief in the Richard Nixon administration, but he has had no direct experience in making foreign policy.

Nevertheless, officials said they expected him to plunge immediately into administration consultations on Lebanon.

He said Tuesday the challenge for the administration beyond Lebanon will be to revive stalled negotiations on "autonomy" for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip as specified in the 1978 Camp David accords.

"For these talks to succeed, representative of the Palestinians themselves must participate in the negotiating process," he said.

"The basis must also be found for other countries in the region in addition to Israel and Egypt to join in the peace process."

The Camp David formula for Middle East, including negotiated "autonomy" for Palestinians, was established by former President Jimmy Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

But the talks have since stalled and other Arab countries have refused to accept Camp David or take part in the process.

That was one reason, Mr. Shultz told the senators, why the United States must build relationships with Arab countries as well as Israel to bring about peace negotiations.

Other reasons, he said, included the West's dependence on Arab

oil exports and its need for their cooperation in resisting what he called Soviet imperialism.

Referring to U.S.-Arab ties, he said: "I will do all in my power to sustain these relationships and to further them."

But he said Washington also recognised the "correctness" of Israel's preoccupation with defending its "security."

He added: "Nor should anyone dispute the depth and durability of America's commitment to the security of Israel or our readiness to assure that Israel has the necessary means to defend herself."

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MIDDLE EAST

Palestinian struggle under occupation

By Khalil Nakhleh

This is a stock-taking account of us—the Palestinian Arabs who remained under Israeli rule since 1948. This is an account of our characteristics, resources and deficiencies. After 34 years of occupation it is we who have to do this stock-taking, courageously, non-apologetically and with a clear vision. This is one of those inevitable temporary stops, on the road to liberation, that we must take to reassess our collective behaviour, the underlying premises and goals of our struggle. Our political and economic behaviour for the last 34 years is not too long to be a well-entrenched tradition, irreversible and unchangeable, and not too short to be a worthless accident of history. It is a worthwhile experience that needs to be re-examined, and the necessary lessons drawn from it.

Who are we? Our characteristics

A. Demographic

According to the latest Israeli official statistics (Dec. 31, 1978), our numbers were 596,400, including the population of East Jerusalem. The size of that population was put at 107,200. Thus, the size of the Palestinians who remained under occupation since 1948 was 489,200.

Slightly less than one-half of us (48.5%) were under 14 years old, and about three quarters of us (75.2%) were not born when Palestine was dismembered. In addition, about 10 per cent (9.6%) were from 0-7 years old in 1948.

Strikingly, therefore, the very majority of us learned about Palestine through Israel, or, put differently, developed our goals of the struggle through the first-hand experience of its negation.

Geographically, about one-half of us are found in the Northern District; about 16 per cent in the Haifa District, and about 10 per cent in the Central District. The very majority of us cluster in 108 villages and towns.

B. Occupational

Of those of us, aged 14 and over, 39.4 per cent are in the civilian labour force. Slightly over two-thirds of these are males. A breakdown by age reveals that over half of the 25-44 category is in the labour force. As for years of formal schooling of our labour force, statistics show that close to half of those with 1-4, 5-8, and 11-12 years of schooling are in the labour force, whereas about one-third of those with 9-10 years of schooling, and two-thirds of those with 13 years and over.

Of the 96.5 per cent of our employed labour, only 13.0 per cent are in agriculture, forestry, fishing, 19.4 per cent in industry, 20.4 per cent in construction, 12.5 per cent in commerce, restaurants and hotels, and 18.6 per cent in public and community services. The movement in the occupational structure is important to note. Over the last 10 years, the percentage of those employed in agriculture dropped by about 18 points. The increase on the other hand, happened in the branches of services, industry, and construction.

About three-quarters of our employed persons are wage-earners and about 21 per cent are self-employed and managers. In terms of the locality of work, the percentage of those who work outside their locality of residence increased over the last 10 years from 45.0 to 49.5 per cent.

C. Educational

Slightly over one-fifth (21.3%) of our population, 14 years and over, has no formal schooling whatsoever. About 11 per cent has from 1-4 years, 36 per cent from 5-8 years, 26 per cent from 9-12 years, and about 6 per cent from 13 years and over.

Broken down by age, it becomes clear that 72.6 per cent of our 65 years old and over has zero years of schooling, about 60 per cent of those 55-64 years old, 38 per cent of those 35-54 years old, and 8.5 per cent of those 18-34 years old.

Of our population of 18-34 years old, only 44.6 per cent have finished the elementary grades and less than one-third (29.1%) have finished the secondary grades. The percentages decrease substantially as we go up the higher age brackets. This means that less than one-third of our youth who was supposed to have gone through the secondary educational cycle did so. These figures camouflage a disproportionately higher ratio of non-education for our women.

D. Political/Organisational

From an administrative point of view, two of our 108 localities have a municipal status (Nazareth & Shafa Amr); 52 of our villages have local councils; 33 other villages belong to a network of Jewish-controlled regional councils, and 21 villages have no municipal status at all. None, however, has the final say regarding its annual budget, or the development projects it chooses to undertake.

Our electoral political behaviour has been evident. Our votes for the Knesset elections went to Zionist and non-Zionist parties. Indeed, until the 1977 elections most of our votes went to the major Zionist parties (In 1965, the Israeli Communist Party received only 23.6 per cent of the Arab vote, 29.6 per cent in 1969 and 37.0 per cent in 1973). In the elections for the Knesset in May 1977, about one-half of the 75 per cent of us who voted gave their votes to Rakah. While Rakah received slightly over 80,000 of our votes, the rest either abstained or gave their votes to the National Religious Party, the Ma'arakat and others.

In the villages where we have local councils, our electoral political behaviour is mobilized still to a large degree by our kinship or sectarian affiliation. With a few notable exceptions, we look upon elections for the local council as the arena for hamula activities, dominance and honour.

We have created regional organisations to articulate our demands and defend our interests. Notable among them are the Regional Committee for the Defence of Arab Lands, and the Regional Committee of the Heads of Arab Local Authorities.

Basic premises that underlay our political action since 1948 and their impact on the political process

1) As a remnant of the Palestinian people, we found ourselves a minority in a hostile political and ideological environment.

2) Acceptance of the reality of the Jewish state—its political and economic institutions—as the new objective condition.

3) The goal of our struggle inside Israel was for achieving equal rights within the parameters of the state.

4) Equality in rights was to be achieved through:

a) The support of progressive Jewish elements, and

b) the gradual penetration of the dominant institutions.

5) The institutions to be the target of our penetration were the political, economic and educational.

Since 1948 the major thrust of our collective political action in Israel has oscillated between adaptation and protest within the new reality in which we found ourselves. Except for a few worthy exceptions, the new paradigm which was imposed on us as a result of the dismemberment of Palestine—a paradigm of the occupier/occupied, the dominant/dominated, the coloniser/colonised, the majority/minority—was accepted. Of course, we did not accept it by volition—no people accepts its subjugation voluntarily—but we planned and acted as if this paradigm was an eternal given.

On the other hand, our occupiers spared no opportunity to remind us, violently and inhumanely at times, of the clear and unambiguous nature of the new paradigm: that we are living as a minority in a Jewish-Zionist state; that the scale of priorities is geared primarily towards their Jewish-Zionist citizens and the Jews of the world; and that our natural historical identity as Palestinians, with legitimate aspirations for the self-determination of our people, is invalid and unacceptable.

ceptable.

For the first eight years of occupation we were put under a system of military government, where the military governor in a given region was the de facto ruler. Our activists were either imprisoned or put under repeated house arrest. Our lands were expropriated steadily and on an escalated scale for the virtual exclusive benefit of the new Jewish settlers, and for the ultimate consolidation of state-controlled Zionist ideology.

We protested against military rule and the expropriation of our lands. We marched, wrote and spoke out. During the last and biggest expression of our rage against continued expropriation of our lands, six of our people were gunned down. In its wake, we were reminded of our place, as it were, loudly and clearly:

"Just as no one has the right to dictate to Israel that it put an end to immigration, so no one has the right to demand that it halt land expropriation..."

Unfortunately for them (the Arabs), they live in and are citizens of a state whose national goals are not their own."

(Sarah Honig, Jerusalem Post, April 5, 1976)

"...it must also be made clear that Galilee is not the West Bank. Opening it for further Jewish settlement is not subject to question from any quarter."

What the Arabs of Galilee are entitled to demand is that they are not harmed in the process and that they partake of the region's progress. No more and no less."

(Jerusalem Post, March 31, 1976)

The expropriation of our land persists with more vigour and systematization.

A. Economic impact

Economically, we felt that we have penetrated the dominant institutions on two fronts: the national labour market and the Federation of Jewish Labour (Histadrut). Although we were admitted as members of the Histadrut in 1959, we were not allowed to participate in their elections until 1965.

While our membership in it rendered the work conditions more tolerable and somewhat humane, our impact on the decision-making within the organisation is negligible:

"...its (the Histadrut's) overall pattern of operation, activities and decision-making still reflects its character as an organic part of the Zionist movement and its primary commitment to the development of a strong Jewish working class and a strong Jewish economy..."

Most importantly, of the thousands of Histadrut owned firms and factories, not one is located in an Arab village.

After sixteen years of full membership there are now only five Arabs on the 163 members Histadrut Executive, and no Arab members of the 18-man Central Committee of the Histadrut. Nor are there any Arabs among the over 600 managers and directors-general of Hevrat Ovdim industries."

(Zareik 1979: 128-9)

Nevertheless, in the Histadrut elections of 1979, we gave 58 per cent of our votes to the Ma'arakat, 32 per cent to Rakah and 4 per cent to the Likud. For further illustration, Nazareth gave about 60 per cent of its votes to the Ma'arakat and 39.5 per cent to Rakah.

As for the national labour market, we have penetrated effectively those branches which require unskilled labour, mainly construction and services. Increasingly, we are working outside our localities of residence, and we are moving away from agriculture. Increasingly also, we are becoming dependent on the national economy, and the national economy is becoming dependent on us (unless, of course, we are replaced by an inflow of cheap labour from Egypt, or other surrounding Mediterranean areas).

B. Political impact

Since the first Knesset elections in 1949, we aimed to enter the Knesset as the parliament of the new state. Since that time, more than one-half of our votes were given to Mapai and allied "Arab lists," i.e., to election slates created by and affiliated with the ruling Labour Party (until 1977), and headed by men who represented the traditional order. In the 1949 elections they received 61.3 per cent of our vote, in the 1951 elections 66.5 per cent, in the 1955 elections 62.4 per cent, in the 1959 elections 52.0 per cent, in the 1961 elections 50.8 per cent, and in the 1965 elections 50.1 per cent (Landau 1969: 151).

Due to the concerted conditions of an increase in the general Palestinian consciousness since 1965, the sharper crystallisation of Palestinian identity, and the split within the ranks of the Israel Communist Party (Maki) which produced the New Communist List (Rakah), an increasing proportion of our votes went to Rakah. In 1965 they received 23.6 per cent of our votes, 19.6 per cent in 1977. This, however, did not stop most of our votes from going to Zionist parties, or affiliated slates.

The personal benefits accrued from voting for dominant Zionist parties notwithstanding, having representatives in the Knesset who would articulate our interests was viewed as a legitimate goal of our struggle. Groups, such as al-Ard Movement, that raised substantial questions regarding the basic paradigm of the new state, and that sought to enter the Knesset at a later stage in its struggle, for the purpose of gaining a legal cover, are an exception to this characterisation. But we need to note that this exception was struck down and declared illegal, and thus, prevented from reaching the Knesset. In general though, the logic went, through the parliamentary immunity granted to the members, our nationalist Arab representatives could use the Knesset as a platform from which our demands may be voiced, disseminated and, hopefully, acted upon.

What was the impact of this approach? An American political scientist who has been observing our political behaviour for the last few years wrote recently:

"Unlike politics among most segments of the Jewish population, Arab politics is not oriented toward the capture and exercise of power; its goal is rather the development of an ability to influence the political system."

(Tessler 1980: 13)

So far, we have been incapable of influencing the political system. Our "representatives" in the Knesset, let alone change, the direction of any law legislated there in our favour. Nor have we been successful in stopping the passing of any law whose intent was to undermine our national existence. The formal termination of military government over us in 1966, for example, was largely due to power play within the dominant Zionist parties.

As for the question of the expropriation of our lands, the Knesset has been legislating laws for that end almost continuously since 1949. The latest, of course, was the "Judaisation of Galilee." Our impact on this level was so blunted that it took a Zionist party (Mapai) to succeed in changing the label to the "development of Galilee" for public relations gain, and other liberal considerations.

The essence of the scheme, however, was not altered. Consequently, through our presence in the Knesset, we are totally ineffective in preventing the slightest expropriation of our lands. For all intents and purposes, only members elected on the Rakah list are committed to articulate our grievances in the Knesset. Thus, we limit our assessment to them.

Since 1977, we have had five members in the Knesset who were elected on the list of the Front for Peace and Equality, whose backbone is Rakah. They constantly speak out in the defence of our interests, as a national minority, as a working class, as the poor, etc. Indeed, the Knesset has been used as a platform from which our grievances are being articulated—but no more or less. As a bloc, however, these five members have been virtually isolated, encapsulated. The reasons are many: 1) As a pro-Soviet Communist Party whose ideological orientation does not question the basic paradigm of the State the five-member bloc can simply be ignored in Knesset coalitions. 2) Their numerical size is very small and, potentially, it will remain as such. But since Rakah's overwhelming support comes from us, and if all of our eligible voters had cast their votes for Rakah in the last elections, we would have had 10-12 members in the Knesset. But the fact is that with the PLO's most vocal and direct support for Rakah during the last elections, the slate was able to elect only five members, two of whom are not members of the party. 3) The dynamics of Knesset politics produce a situation whereby all Zionist parties invariably coalesce against non-Zionist parties (in this case Rakah) on questions which per-

tain to the Zionist nature of the State. Thus, whether we have five or twelve, whether Rakah or an alternative nationalist progressive party, the net level of our effectiveness in the Knesset will remain about the same.

On the one hand, our sheer minority size and the pattern of very low Jewish electoral support for our slates do not allow us to have a sizeable bloc in the Knesset, which may possess a significant weight in the coalition game. On the other, maintaining our Knesset status has forced us to start on the road of irreversible compromises which may have a negative strategic impact on our liberation struggle. As a Knesset party, we are constantly threatened by excommunication, so to speak—by being declared out of the law—whenever we are active in the escalation of the struggle.

What is to be done?

Much before this question was formulated, people have been trying to protect their revolutionary struggles from strategically lethal compromises, on the one hand, and from outside crushing defeats, on the other. It is no wonder that we raise the same question today.

I propose that we go back to the basics: we have to stop and reassess the goals of our struggle. In my view, the reassessment of our goals must aim at two levels: 1) breaking away from the occupier's paradigm which was imposed on us, and 2) creating, what I call a Liberation-Prone Mentality—a mode of thought that is all-encompassing, critical and resistant to exploitation and oppression.

The dialectic relationship between these two levels is obvious: breaking away from the occupier's paradigm is in itself an act of liberation that cannot take place unless and until a Liberation-Prone Mentality is developed. On the other hand, if the status quo which was imposed on us as a result of a military victory is not questioned, then the need to break away from it loses its compulsion.

Breaking away from the occupier's paradigm is an active, permeating process—it has underpinnings in our collective identity, our economic and political behaviour, our language, and our cultural values. It is much deeper than whether we use the label "Israel" or "Occupied Palestine," although this is a symptom of it; it is at the heart of our acceptance or rejection of a dominant structure that acts daily to undermine our national existence.

Creating a Liberation-Prone Mentality cannot be done by a decree from above, and it is not merely an ideological posture. It is consciousness that is created over time, and manifested in daily behaviour. It is taught and practiced. We can have no Liberation-Prone Mentality if we continue giving priority to personal benefit over collective interest; if we continue exploiting, abusing and disregarding our women and children; if we continue joking about and dismissing our infirm and invalids; if we continue being mobilized only on the basis of our kinship or sectarian affiliation; if we continue following our leaders blindly and uncritically; if we continue feeling inferior about our past and pity for our present; if we continue nurturing in our new generations a religiously-based, mythical mentality; and if we continue acting on an individual basis (as single individuals or as single slates), and refusing to submit ourselves to the discipline of organisations.

How do we achieve these goals, programmatically and organisationally? Basically, we need to seize the initiative in developing our infrastructure and independent organisations, by maximising our human resources and providing (structurally speaking) for new ones. I shall limit my proposals to two areas: political and educational.

A. Political organisation

Based on the premises which have shaped our political behaviour since 1948, and which are elucidated above, I am arguing that the effectiveness of our political action has reached its logical end, without producing a substantial change in our political status. Our new orientation should be to consolidate the organisational gains on the local levels which we have achieved so far, to redefine and reclaim our appropriate political arena, and to end our involvement in the upper structure that requires us to make serious compromises. This may be achieved by the following approach:

1) To stop looking at the Knesset as the forum for articulating our grievances, and to put a halt to our participation in it, either by running for seats or by voting.

2) To aim for the control of all our village local councils and municipalities by transforming them, de facto, into our highest elected authorities under the law. Presently, they are so, but they lack content and are thus not taken seriously, either by us or by the authorities.

3) To consolidate the regional organisations which we have created, especially over the last four years, into bodies that have the means to articulate our aspirations, defend our interest, and disseminate the information nationally and internationally.

4) To strengthen and enlarge the network of existing associations, movements, clubs and committees that already perform invaluable tasks in the political socialisation of our people. These groups exist under the law of Ottoman Associations, and in spite of the newly-proposed controls over this law, it can still be exploited to our advantage. Most of these organisations emerged in the first place to address themselves, in one way or another—by providing lectures, by publishing books and pamphlets, etc.—to certain aspects of our struggle. Now, we can render that work more directed, coordinated, and systematic.

5) To create and sustain meaningful, working and politically-oriented coalitions with truly progressive Jewish groups and individuals who actively oppose the basic paradigm of the Zionist state. By definition, such coalitions preclude Jewish groups and individuals who identify with and benefit from Zionist gains, and who are not willing to make the quantum leap into anti-Zionism.

Rationale

It is not my intention to claim that our political approach for the last 32 years has produced nothing. It has produced certain objective conditions and some politicalised masses that could create, for example, something like *yawm al-Ard*, "the Day of the Land." But this approach left such an achievement truncated. In contrast to our collective political behaviour on March 30, 1976, when almost all of us rose to the issue of expropriation, the annual commemoration of the original event has become hollow and paler as it repeats.

Our collective successes have always been tarnished because of the underlying major premises which directed our actions, and because of the ubiquitous consideration of the possible impact those political actions may have on our representation in the Knesset. Consequently, we have been following a contradictory path: at the time of our most collective expression of resistance to land expropriation we de-escalate; at the time when, in front of our eyes an entire Arab village (i.e., al-Majfar) is forced to relocate with a promise of about 1/100th the compensation offered to the Jewish settlers in Rafah, we merely conducted public gatherings in which usual speeches were reiterated by the same traditional leadership.

One of the symptoms of our truncated successes pertains to our consciousness about the land. After 32 years of continuous expropriation we have not yet inculcated in our people the physical location of these lands, the dynamics of expropriation and the variety of ways of resisting the process. By now, it seems to me, every juvenile and adult of our population should have mastered our topographical map, and should have become well versed in the techniques of expropriation.

Our relationship to the land cannot continue on the romantic level; it is hardly the source of our livelihood anymore. Our relationship should become a political concept: the expropriation of our land should come to mean in the heart and mind of each of us our national and cultural expropriation, and our delegitimation.

Since we, as a segment of the Palestinian people living under Israeli occupation, lack national symbols—holidays—we must be capable of selecting special days from the chronicles of our struggle for that purpose. One of these days may be the 30th of March of every year. A well politicised regional committee for the defence of our lands could, with our politicised local councils, turn this day every year into a huge teach-in—a

massive consciousness-raising event: talks, lectures, field-trips will be conducted on that day. With planning and a clear ideological orientation this could become a national tradition.

Once it becomes a tool for the desired sharpened political consciousness, a victory like that of *yawm al-Ard* can and must be used for concrete political goals. Thus, seeking a politically-based national tradition is not an end in itself; it is only the means for creating the kind of mentality we seek.

In light of our ultimate goal, i.e., transforming a Zionist racist society into a democratic secular one, we ought to take seriously the proposed cooperation and coalitions with anti-Zionist individuals and groups who are Jewish. This is imperative for our proposed struggle if we keep in mind the noticeable rise in Arab reaction that is motivated by sectarian precepts and identification.

From this perspective, the advantages of our presence in the Knesset become disadvantages; in other words, they become obstacles on the road to the internationalisation of our struggle.

Politically, therefore, we would seize the initiative on at least two fronts: 1) crystallising our collective identity and translating it into our daily behaviour, and 2) emerging and politicising our local organisations, in spite of the daily oppression which we encounter, thus, confronted by our conscious collective will, despotic Zionist bureaucrats, such as Yisrael Koenig, will be placed in their proper dimensions.

B. Educational organisation

The second side of the dialectic which I present here deals with the creation of the Liberation-Prone Mentality, which I consider essential in our struggle to seize the initiative and alter the inherently racist reality under which we exist. To create this kind of mentality, we simply need to have full control over our educational processes, from pre-school nurseries to the university. My emphasis will be on the former.

Numerous researchers have shown repeatedly that the implicit goals of the Israeli educational system as it applies to us, aim for our cultural invalidation and our national devitalisation. The desired product, according to the existing system, is a generation who accept Israel as their natural state, who interpret Arab history and the conflicts within it as motivated only by sectarianism and tribalism, who views Arab present with disdain, who relates to Palestinian struggle as a hopeless and despicable terrorism, and who would conclude then that Zionism is the just and necessary liberation movement for the Jews.

With such a structure in force, our educational goals cannot be attained by restricting our demands to an addition of a classroom here and a laboratory there. While imperative, increasing the budgets for our schools will simply alleviate some of the hard physical conditions under which our pupils learn. It does not, however, address the inimical goals of the dominant educational system. To do that, we need to have full control over our own network of educational institutions, especially at the lower levels.

Since stripping us of our collective identity is at the heart of the dominant educational system, we should direct our thrust to the lowest levels of the system, i.e., nurseries and kindergartens where that body of information is first inculcated. I propose that we aim to establish a network of pre-school nurseries starting with our populations that exist in Arab-Jewish mixed towns, such as Akko, Haifa, Lod, Ramleh, and Yaffa. This process has already started, on a modest scale, in one of these localities. The rationale for this priority lies in the fact that the challenge to our collective national identity is at its most acute form in these towns. Here, pre-school nurseries are under Jewish-Zionist control, in the form of municipalities, the Histadrut, or WIZO (Women International Zionist Organisation).

It has to be clear, to us at least, however, that creating new educational institutions is not pre-dicated merely on our need to fill the gap in the available educational services, but because of the necessity to create a new type of educational institutions. Our pressing liberation need is not merely to teach, but to create and mould a new consciousness in our future generations. Our new pre-school nurseries will have to inculcate the basic ingredients of the proposed Liberation-Prone Mentality. Our focus is to create an awareness, informed by a mode of

thought that is critical, antithetical, non-exploitative and non-oppressive. In the short and long run, this is our only recourse against continued, or renewed occupation and oppression.

I shift now to university education. Our modus operandi for the last 32 years has been also to penetrate institutions of higher education, i.e., the universities. Our rhetoric aspirations, and resources were thrust into the direction of increasing our numerical weight in the universities, and the numerical size of those with university degrees. We have been doing this steadily. The numbers of our students at the universities, albeit not proportionate to our absolute size, have been increasing steadily.

But in many respects we have perpetuated our traditionally oppressive order: between 80-90 per cent of our university students are males; and many of whom return to their villages or towns, their traditional uncritical view validated by a B.A., look around for a "traditional girl" to marry. In this case, the university degree is a detriment to the comprehensive liberation we seek and need.

To complicate our dilemma, those male students whose fathers select for them to study the traditional professions, such as medicine, law or engineering, are producing gradually a professional petit bourgeoisie that is evident in our villages and towns. By the large, this professional petit bourgeoisie is accumulating wealth at all costs, and exhibiting it conspicuously on durable goods. They justify their absent, or marginal involvement in the struggle on the grounds that a total commitment contradicts their interest.

Increasing the numbers of our holders of university degrees does not necessarily put us any closer to a state of comprehensive liberation. Again, here, we need to have directed university education under our control. We also need to provide for our students on that level those structures that are conducive to the perpetuation of critical thought. We need to establish and control our own archives, study centres, deliberation gatherings, etc. Our history and collective experiences should be transformed into an active, engaging history—continuously studied and relentlessly re-examined. We should, in effect, regain control of our history as well as our definition. We should commit ourselves to resisting the vulgar status quo that imposes on us to reach our history and collective experiences only through Zionist archives.

Summary

I have argued from an involved perspective that we have reached a state in our struggle under occupation that compels us to examine seriously and non-apologetically what we did and where we are going. By assessing the premises, goals and results of what we have done so far, I feel that process has exhausted its logical resources; that, in other words, we have arrived at the dead end without crossing the entire distance needed.

My views of what is to be done are premised on my conviction that: 1) liberation cannot be compartmentalised, i.e., we cannot seek liberation from an oppressive political structure without a mentality that struggles for liberation from all kinds of oppression. 2) definitions of reality are themselves reality. Dismantling an imposed oppressive reality, therefore, has to begin with dismantling the conceptual paradigm that created it. 3) our major resource is our stored collective energy as a people, once it is totally transformed into a Liberation-Prone Mentality.

The above paper was published by the Association of Arab-American University Graduates, Inc. The association was established in December 1967, incorporated as a non-profit educational and cultural organisation in the state of Michigan in 1968, and obtained tax-exempt status from the Internal Revenue Service in 1970. The association aims at promoting knowledge and understanding of cultural, scientific and educational matters between the Arab and American peoples. In pursuance of its objective to disseminate accurate and scientific knowledge about the Arab World, its achievements, problems and development, the association now provides occasional papers on Arab World issues in addition to its other publication series: information papers, books, bibliographies, and the proceedings of the association's annual conventions.

NEWS

King cables Mitterrand on French National Day

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent to French President Francois Mitterrand a cable congratulating him on the occasion of France's National Day.

King Hussein expressed the hope that relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will become stronger and develop in the service of the French and the Jordanian peoples. King Hussein wished President Mitterrand good health, happiness and success.

France celebrates 14th of July, page 8.

Newspaper licence withdrawn

By Jordan Times Staff Correspondent

AMMAN — The Council of Ministers has decided to withdraw the licence of the oldest Jordanian newspaper, Al-Urdun. The action which was taken on July 7, was due to the newspaper's violation of the Press and Publication Law and irregularity in its appearance.

King deputises Irbid governor to cabinet secretary's funeral

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein deputised Irbid Governor Abd Khalaf Dawudiyeh to participate in the funeral of the cabinet secretary Jamal Saleem Haddad, which took place in the town of Taybeh in Irbid Governorate on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Haddad died of a heart attack in Athens on Saturday, after spending 41 years in government service during which he was an example of the honest and dedicated civil servant.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran also deputised prime ministry Secretary-General Sa'duddin Jum'ah to attend the funeral. High-ranking government and prime ministry officials as well as senators and notables of the Irbid Governorate, clergymen, and many friends of the late Mr. Haddad were among the mourners. The body of the late Mr. Haddad was taken from the University of Jordan Hospital on Tuesday morning to his hometown of Taybeh.

Minister receives \$450,000 from Bahrain for aid of Palestinians

AMMAN (Petra) — Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Hassan Ibrahim received at his office on Tuesday morning Bahraini Ambassador in Amman Abdul Aziz Hassan, who presented a cheque for \$450,000 to the fund for the support of the steadfastness of the Palestinian people supervised by the joint

Jordanian-Palestinian Committee.

The sum was contributed by Bahraini citizens to support the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories against the Israeli occupation.

Mr. Ibrahim also received in his office United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian

Refugees (UNRWA) in Amman John Tanner. During the meeting, they discussed the conditions of the refugees and their camps and the agenda of the advisory council meeting for refugee affairs which will be held in Vienna in August to discuss the UNRWA budget as well as matters related to the relief of refugees.

Islamic organisations dub U.S. policies 'a declaration of war' against Arabs

The following is the full text of the letter sent by the Council of Islamic Organisations and Societies in Jordan to the President of the United States via the American ambassador in Jordan, commenting on U.S. policies in the Middle East, in particular concerning the present Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Please allow us to address you directly and openly without any ambiguity. This is because the inferno created by your allies against defenceless civilians in Lebanon doesn't permit the use of kind words.

Allow us, sir, to bring the following facts to your attention:

— All Arabs feel that the U.S. policy towards them is tantamount to a declaration of war against the Arab Nation. Your policies have generated anger and hatred in the heart of every Arab against the American people. This feeling of hatred will grow and spread and will be inherited by future generations, with the American people paying the price sooner or later.

— You have rekindled the spirit of revenge even among Arab children and old people who now feel it is their duty to damage your interests in the region. When you talk with leaders, you feel reassured. But the case is different with the masses whose hearts are filled with hatred against your practices and policies. This will eventually lead you to lose everything you have in the area.

— We are aware that you are dealing with the Arabs in accordance with a policy set out by Henry Kissinger and others like him, to give the Arabs lip service but do nothing to satisfy their demands.

— "You (Americans) have rekindled the spirit of revenge even among Arab children and old people who now feel that it is their duty to damage your interests in the region. When you (American leaders) talk with leaders, you feel assured. But it is different with the masses whose hearts are filled with hatred against your practices and policies. This will eventually lead you to lose everything you have in the area."

But it is not that simple: Arabs and Muslims may maintain patience for a while, but they never forget an insult. Hatred accumulates to produce a destructive revolt in the end.

— Your experts who work out U.S. policies inside closed rooms are making grave mistakes and reaching the wrong conclusions. This is because they draw up plans void of any consideration for human and ethical values. They do not seem to have learned the lessons of history except within the old concept of subjugating peoples to American hegemony.

— You treat other peoples with the misleading feeling that you are the most powerful nation on earth. God, who endowed you with power and wealth is the strongest

and he will see to it that justice must prevail. The suffering you inflicted on the peoples of Vietnam and Palestine will not pass without divine punishment. These are facts and not just a sermon

Do not fall into the delusion that this may not happen. We believe it will happen in the not very far future.

— Your claim that the Jews were homeless does not justify a solution to the Jewish problem under which another innocent people are made homeless after being settled on their lands for more than two thousand years.

— Were the Arabs responsible for the diaspora of the Jews, and were they to pay for the massacring of Jews done in Europe?

— What would be your attitude if aliens occupied one of your states? Would you welcome the invaders with cheers and flowers?

— Is it just and logical in your system to see the invader becoming the "legitimate" owner of the land while its real owner become "terrorists" that should not be talked or listened to?

You claim that the Jews have a 2000 year old historical right in Palestine, then do the Arabs have a historical claim to Spain from which they withdrew 500 years ago?

What else? — You want the Arabs to ignore and forget the injustice imposed upon them by the Zionist invaders, which was made possible by your weapons, and turn against the Soviet Union as the "real enemy". And you have been exerting strong pressure to achieve your so-called strategic consensus against the Soviet Union in the region. But no Arab leader is ready to accept such strange and unreasonable argument.

addressed in a church.

In a few years, you have caused more damage than Britain, France and Holland did in decades.

You will be held responsible before God for every drop of blood spilled from the body of a child, woman or an aged person in Lebanon, Vietnam and Hiroshima. In all cases, you either killed directly or indirectly by giving the Israelis the weapons to do the killing.

What crime have Arab children committed against you to allow them to be killed by your barbarian allies? What had the old people and women done to you to permit their burial under their destroyed homes? Don't you fear that the same could happen to you?

Meanwhile, as the sixth ceasefire of the siege held, residents snapped up supplies of fresh food getting into West Beirut despite Israeli blockade. Fresh fruit and vegetables have appeared more plentiful in the last few days.

One leftist radio station reported that electricity, currently rationed to a few hours a day, would soon be on for 18 hours a day as two major cables to the city had been repaired.

Israel, which is demanding a complete removal of the PLO from Lebanon, has accused PLO leaders of being deliberately evasive on these points to win more time.

One Palestinian source said it was true the PLO had played for time in the talks.

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Continued from page 1

Uneasy calm prevails in Beirut as talks continue

killed and 28 wounded and correspondents reported that some Israeli forward positions in the hills overlooking West Beirut had been abandoned.

French stand

The French announcement pleased the PLO as it provided for its troops to be deployed as part of a multi-national peace-keeping force to oversee a disengagement before a settlement on the withdrawal of the PLO forces from Lebanon had been reached.

The U.S. commitment to provide Marines for such a force was conditional on a full settlement being agreed and the commandos withdrawing before the peace-keeping force was deployed.

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Israel: no all-out attack now

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Baghdad pardons rebels

A spokesman for the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) in Paris told Reuters by telephone that thousands of revolutionary guards and soldiers were taking part in the operation which began four days ago.

He said government forces, backed by helicopter gunships and using heavy artillery, were engaged in severe battles with Kurdish guerrillas in the province of West Azerbaijan and the western province of Kurdistan.

He said much of the fighting was concentrated near the north-western provincial capital of Orumiyyeh where Tehran Radio said Monday 80 rebels had been killed and 95 wounded in clashes with revolutionary guards.

The KDP spokesman Kak Hodi dismissed the casualty figure given by the radio and said rebel forces had killed 20 guardsmen and soldiers.

Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said that time was running out for the U.S.-led negotiations.

But the cabinet official told Reuters Tuesday: "Israel will wait so long as the U.S. believes there is a chance for this diplomatic process. There is no need at present to consider other options."

Israeli looters, smugglers

Israeli soldiers are searching vehicles returning from the war zones in Lebanon in a campaign to catch looters and smugglers of goods sold at attractive prices in Lebanese markets, military officials said.

Traffic jams form daily at the two main border crossing points while the military police search convoys for video cassette recorders, stereo sets, pushbutton telephones and commercial quantities of Lebanese arabak.

relationship, he added, "but not before we see some responses from the Soviet Union."

He also said that, since the situation in Poland has not changed since that time, "this would hardly be the time" to negotiate a new long-term grain supply agreement with the Soviet Union.

China, L.America

On other subjects, Mr. Shultz said it was important to continue developing relations with China but he supported the continued supply of U.S. weapons to Taiwan

W. Germany lauds Jordan

the Palestinian problem. Mr. Genscher discussed with high-ranking Jordanian officials the position of the European countries towards this problem. Mr. Genscher also explained West Germany's position towards this issue in detail.

Answering a question by a reporter, Mr. Paschke said the delegation is not carrying any proposals and the aim of the visit is to get acquainted with the views of Jordan, to be conveyed to the Council of Europe afterwards.

The spokesman said that the Federal Republic of Germany was among the first European countries to affirm the right of the Palestinians to their homeland and to self-determination. He also recalled Mr. Genscher's speech at the United Nations in 1974 calling for self-determination for the Palestinians, doing justice to them and resolving the Middle East issue in a manner that could be satisfactory to them.

Mr. Paschke said West Germany aspires to a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East and is committed to the Venice Declaration and the principle of the inadmissibility of the forcible seizure of lands. Creating an atmosphere of confidence in the Middle East area and, discarding force and the threat of using force are a basic condition to achieve a comprehensive settlement, and the United Nations resolutions in this connection should be implemented.

Mr. Paschke expressed the hope that the Euro-Arab dialogue would continue to bring views closer and to reach more positive solutions for the problems facing the Middle East.

The spokesman praised the strong relations between Jordan and the Federal Republic of Germany and called for consolidating the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Mr. Haig said in resigning last month the administration had swerved from a course of "consistency, clarity and steadiness" in foreign policy.

On the 22-month-old Iraq-Iran war, the six Gulf ministers expressed hope that Tehran would respond to Baghdad's unilateral action last month of withdrawing its forces to international borders.

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FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR VILLA FOR RENT

Ground floor of a villa with separate entrance, consisting of two bedrooms, two bathrooms, two salons, modern kitchen, large veranda, beautiful garden and de luxe furniture with central heating and telephone.

Villa is located on a beautiful hill behind the building of Al Ra'i newspaper, Abu Quorah Farm neighbourhood, near the residence of the late Sharif Nasser Ibn Jamil.

Please call Tel. 37739

GCC calls for U.N. sanctions

when he briefed the cabinet in Mecca Monday night about his contacts with world leaders, including President Reagan, on Lebanon.

King Fahd, who came to power a month ago, following the death of King Khaled from a heart attack, said Mr. Reagan had replied in a manner which invited optimism. Saudi Information Minister Mohammad Abdo Yamani reported.

"We shall continue to persuade America to exert more effort to stop the inhuman massacre being carried out by the Zionist forces," King Fahd said.

Of the Arab League's 22 members, 11—Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Syria, Mauritania, Qatar, North and South Yemen, Kuwait, the UAE and the PLO—have agreed to attend the summit, according to Tunisian officials. Iraq has not yet responded and Lebanon's presence is in doubt.

The Tunisian officials said Saudi Arabia and some other Gulf states were hesitant to take part. A senior Tunisian official has been sent to discuss the matter with them.

On the 22-month-old Iraq-Iran war, the six Gulf ministers expressed hope that Tehran would respond to Baghdad's unilateral action last month of withdrawing its forces to international borders.

FOR RENT

An apartment consisting of three bedrooms, an L-shaped large hall used as guest room, dining room, sitting room, large kitchen, two bathrooms and washing room with central heating.

Location: Marj Al Hamam, Alia Heights. Please call Tel. 39133 from 9 a.m. till 1:30 p.m. and 811739 after 2 p.m.

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SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

Venturing into industry, in practical terms

By Dr. Awn Rifai

MANY PEOPLE are advocating the initiation of manufacturing industries in Jordan in order to boost the national economy and upgrade the quality of life in the country. But, what does it really mean to venture into such industries? And do adequate incentives exist for the businessmen to invest money, time and effort in this sector?

The initiation of manufacturing industries entails a high risk factor proportional to the cost involved. The Law for the Encouragement of Investment has provided many facilities for the businessmen, but these facilities have not been attractive enough to cause a major breakthrough in industrial endeavours. It is recommended that the authorities concerned carry out a study on the effects of this

law, and on issues influencing investors' attitudes and the industry's well-being, so that appropriate policies can be formulated accordingly.

For the investor, the initiation of manufacturing industries is laden with worries and risks. First, he has to secure the land and the buildings necessary to house the factory, which must conform to certain confinements regarding the location, area and design. Any special requisites, such as stockrooms, material handling and waste material disposal, have to be provided. Availability of utilities and conformity with pollution control regulations are only examples of the items to be considered in this respect.

Then there are the problems connected with the importation of the equipment used for the operation of the factory

and for the production processes. The financial aspect, with regards to the cost of such equipment and any duties imposed, is coupled with the technical problems countered in its installation and maintenance during its operation. The likelihood of production stoppages, if a needed sparepart cannot be secured within a short period of time adds to the worries of the investor.

The supply of raw materials to the factory is not always as steady as businessmen wish, whether the materials are purchased locally or imported from abroad.

Failure to secure sufficient amounts of raw materials in the appropriate time would upset the whole production process and would put off the customers. There still exist many loopholes regarding the impor-

tation of raw materials, which should be patched up by the official authorities.

As for the labour, they too represent a major handicap in the operation of factories. There are still I think, labour ethics in Jordan, and the labour market is unsteady and unreliable. The performance of labourers in a factory depends largely on the services offered to them, such as training, medical care, housing, social security and general amenities. These services cost a substantial amount of money and effort to administer.

The item produced in a factory, which is the outcome of the production process involving all the above ingredients, has to conform to standard specifications and has to incorporate, to a reasonable degree,

the latest technical advances germane with the product. This necessitates that the product be subjected to thorough testing and quality control.

The marketability of the products is probably the biggest of all worries for the investor. In view of the limited market in Jordan, businessmen often have to look abroad for selling their products. The myriad political, economic and technical factors influencing marketability in other countries create a high risk to be tolerated by the Jordanian investor.

Comparing costs and risks involved in the manufacturing industries with those in other enterprises, one can see why Jordanians prefer to invest their money in other concerns, often outside Jordan.

Time on whose side?

ISRAELI DEFENCE Minister Ariel Sharon works on the basis that one should carry a big stick and talk loudly, and his latest declaration that time is running out for the Palestinian leadership and fighters to leave Lebanon should be studied carefully by those people in the West whose weapons and money and diplomatic support Mr. Sharon relies upon for his bellicosity. The fact is, time is not running out for any aspect of the Palestinian national resistance movement, but, rather, time has been working in favour of the Palestinian people during the past 34 years. If Mr. Sharon, like American politicians, looks at his world in time frames of six months to one year, those being the outer limits imposed by the blinkers worn by trigger-happy generals and vulnerable, beerhall politicians, the Palestinian-Zionist conflict in rather broader, longer terms. If most of the world today is demanding a Palestinian homeland or state or *paria*, or whatever one wishes to call that which logically emerges from a process of national self-determination, it is

because human beings all over the world, with the exception of most of Israel and the congressional and executive corridors of Washington, D.C., have come to see through Zionist misinformation and lies and to appreciate the need for the Palestinians to exercise their full national rights. Time in the short run, in the hands of American arms manufacturers, in the hands of Israeli generals, may be in Israel's favour; in the long run, it is not.

In the long run, it is also not in favour of most of the Arab World, which has suffered through the Lebanese crisis and will emerge from it in rather sad shape, reflecting the sadder reality that the past 34 years have been virtually wasted by over 100 million Arabs whose attempt to confront the Israeli-American challenge has been a resounding failure. When the dust settles, this failure will have to be analysed and discussed, and, one hopes, rectified in the long run — if a long run emerges from current American-Israeli impulses.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Are Arab leaders ready for the summit conference?

It is still not clear whether the Arab summit conference called for by the Tunisian president will be convened on the proposed date, next Thursday. But it is very clear that it is of the most importance now to establish a strong and united Arab stand to deter the enemy and support the Palestinian and the Lebanese fighters in order to prevent the liquidation of the Palestinian question and to lift the umbrella of foreign hegemony off the region.

The question is: Will an Arab summit conference be able to achieve these goals? The convening of the summit is not the objective.

The summit conference will become an urgent pan-Arab need if the Arab leaders are ready to put an end to their differences and to mobilise their efforts and capabilities, and if they are also ready to deal with the issue in a manner different from that of the Fez summit conference. If one or

more Arab leaderships see differently, then the summit will not be important and might lead to the emergence of more negative trends which would heighten the dangers threatening the Arab region.

The anxiety of the Arab masses will not be calmed when an Arab leader embraces another. The Arab masses have grown accustomed to such scenes which no longer mean anything. Our masses are interested to see real action and not flatteries. They are not even interested in hearing that the Arab leaders have adopted certain resolutions. Action is what does count with the Arab masses.

Are the Arab leaders ready to face this? Are they ready to meet in a real summit conference? This is the question Arab leaders should answer courageously and honestly.

Al Dustour: Solution of the Palestinian issue is the key to peace

His Majesty King Hussein has been clear and frank in defining the responsibility of the European and the international communities in putting an end to the Israeli policies of aggression and expansion, because such policies will bring forth grave results threatening world peace and security.

During a meeting with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, King Hussein explained that all parties must cooperate in dealing firmly with the Israeli aggression, occupation of Arab territories, inhuman practices against Arab citizens, invasion of Lebanon and war of extermination against the Palestinians and the Lebanese people.

All efforts must unite in order to put an end to this aggression. Efforts must be intensified in order to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement for the Palestinian issue. Israel's indifference to international resolutions and the Israeli

continuous aggression will certainly jeopardize the security of the region and world peace.

What is taking place in Lebanon must not divert the attention away from serious attempts to establish a comprehensive settlement for the Middle East conflict. Such a settlement will necessarily solve the Lebanese crisis as a whole because the just and the comprehensive solution must be on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and on securing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

His Majesty King Hussein said that Arab countries are willing to see peace established; and since the European states — as Minister Genscher said — also support a comprehensive settlement based on security for all, the only obstacle remains to be Israel, the state which ignored all international resolutions and disavowed the rights of the Palestinian people.

As Russians hint on letting in foreigners to check arms cuts

Policy reversal, tactics, or realisation behind dubious Soviets?

By Sidney Weiland
Reuter

LONDON — The Soviet Union, in what could be a significant policy shift, has hinted it may be ready to allow foreign inspectors into Soviet territory to check that agreed arms cuts are carried out.

Western defence experts, intrigued by low-key signals recently emanating from Moscow, say the hints could mean Soviet leaders want to speed-up current disarmament negotiations. If Moscow agrees to accept on-site inspection, it would be a big breakthrough in nearly 30 years of Western efforts to secure reliable policing of arms control agreements.

President Reagan warned when U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks reopened last week that the "American people will not accept (a new) agreement unless it is equal and verifiable."

Western diplomats are uncertain whether the Soviet hints should be taken seriously.

But they believe the Kremlin may be reconsidering its long-time refusal to accept on-site inspection because the United States is

now taking a much tougher line on the whole question of verification.

Policing of the SALT missile limitation agreements in 1972 and 1979 was left to "national technical means" of verification, basically regular checks by high-

ly better suited to the interests of a state's security," but conceded "some other forms of control might be worked out, given confidence."

This was barely noticed until two developments in June suggested it may have been more than just a throwaway remark.

First, Georgy Arbatov, an influential Brezhnev adviser, joined 15 other members of the independent commission on disarmament in recommending on-site inspection in certain cases. Soon afterwards, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko offered to put part of the Soviet civilian nuclear power network under international supervision, something Moscow had resisted since the global nuclear non-proliferation treaty was signed in 1968.

Putting Soviet installations under the watchdog control of the U.N. International Atomic Energy Agency would provide the same safeguards accepted voluntarily by the U.S. and Britain.

Mr. Gromyko also told a U.N. disarmament session the Soviet Union was ready to sign a convention banning chemical weapons, to include "on-site ver-

ification on an agreed basis". Western diplomats agreed both the Arbatov and Gromyko moves must mean something, although they were not sure what.

Mr. Arbatov, director of Moscow's Institute of the U.S.A. and a member of the Soviet Communist Party's central committee, was the only Soviet representative on the private disarmament study group chaired by Swedish ex-Prime Minister Olof Palme.

The group proposed a nuclear-free zone starting with Central Europe "to include a limited number of on-site inspections" if

talks opened in Geneva on June 29, with a warning by U.S. negotiator Edward Rowny that "we're not going to bring back a treaty that's not verifiable."

Mr. Rowny quoted opinion polls showing most Americans wanted a new arms treaty but also that 82 per cent of those questioned "don't trust the Russians."

Some Western analysts believe the Soviet moves may be part of an image-polishing exercise intended to show West European and U.S. peace movements that Moscow is reasonable. "It's too early to say what this means in negotiating terms," a researcher at the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies said. "It's certainly worth pursuing."

Crunch in details

Other officials say Moscow has nothing to lose by hinting its policy has changed, and that the real crunch will come only when U.S. and Soviet negotiators get down to details.

Soviet readiness to accept new forms of monitoring will be tested when they discuss such problems as how to measure the "throw weight" or destructive punch of new missiles.

U.S. experts say spy satellites will not be enough to pin down controls on megatonnage, or whether pilotless cruise missiles are carrying conventional or nuclear warheads. They say there may be a halfway solution in what are called "cooperative measures," although both sides should have the right to call for on-site inspection if they suspect cheating.

Cooperative measures avoid the physical presence of foreign inspectors but could involve electronic "black boxes" to be sited on Soviet territory to check missile testing telemetry, with results available to American specialists. Another method would be to locate missile sites so far apart that weapons could not be moved only at night, when movements are undetectable by cameras on surveillance satellites.

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TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	
18:30	Story Time
19:00	New Desk (New Bulletin)
19:10	Press Review (News Reports)
19:30	News Reports
19:30	Instrumentals
20:30	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:03	Evening Show
21:57	News Headlines
22:00	Close down
BBC WORLD SERVICE	
05:30, 7:20, 14:13 KHz	
06:00	Newsdesk 06:30 Country Style
06:45	Financial News 06:55 Reflections
07:00	World News 07:09 24 Hours News
07:30	Summary 07:30 Tarantula 07:45 The
08:00	World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30
08:30	Letter from London 09:00 Book Choice
09:00	09:05 Report on Religion 10:00 World
10:00	News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Philip
10:30	Jones Brass Ensemble 10:30 Brain of
11:00	Britain 1982 11:00 World News 11:09
11:30	British Press Review 11:15 The World
12:00	Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look
12:30	Ahead 11:45 Terry Wogan's Album
13:00	Time 12:15 The Dragon and the Bear
13:30	12:30 Sherlock Holmes 13:00 World
14:00	News, News about Britain 13:15 Lis-
14:30	tening Post 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio
15:00	Newsweek 14:15 Nature Notebook 14:25
15:30	The Farming World 14:45 Sports
16:00	Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 24
16:30	Hours News Summary 15:30 An
17:00	Enormously Definite 16:15 Report on
17:30	Religion 16:30 Lord Peter Wimsey: Have
18:00	His Carcase 17:00 Radio News: 18:01
18:30	17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News
19:00	18:09 Commentary 18:15 Igor
19:30	Stravinsky 18:45 The World Today
20:00	19:00 World News 19:09 Listening Post
20:30	19:30 News Summary 20:00 Book Choice
21:00	19:45 Sports Round-up
21:30	20:00 World News: News about Britain
22:00	20:15 Radio Newsweek 20:30 Top
22:30	Twenty 21:00 Outlook: News Summary
23:00	21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look
23:30	Ahead 21:45 Romance 22:00 World
24:00	News 22:09 24 Hours News Summary
24:30	22:30 Assignment 23:00 Network UK
25:00	23:15 A World of Wind and Brass 23:30
25:30	Jazz for the Aching 24:00 World News
26:00	24:09 The World Today 00:25 Paper-
26:30	back Choice: Financial News 00:40
27:00	Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up
27:30	01:00 World News: Commentary 01:15
28:00	Wide Sargasso 01:30 Top Twenty
28:30	Over a Cup of Tea

WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	tel. 41520
British Council	36141
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Hays Arts Centre	65195
Huys Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84355

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweibdeh, 37440.

De la Saie Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 66528.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

Armenian Interdenominational Church (Interdenominational) District at Southern Baptist School in Shmeitan, 63249.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also museum from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim community and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 50128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64340.

Popular Life of Jordan Museums 109 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

PRAYER TIMES

02:49	Imsak
02:59	Fajr
04:59	(Sunrise) Shuruq
11:41	Dhuhr
15:22	Asr
18:44	Maghrib
20:22	Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Ala information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15	Cairo (EA)
07:45	Karachi (PIA)
08:55	Agaba (RJ)
09:00	Larnaca (CY)
09:00	Cairo (RJ)
09:15	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:40	Dhahran (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
09:50	Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
11:10	Cairo (EA)
14:50	Bucharest (Tarom)
15:20	Jeddah (SV)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
15:30	Cairo (RJ)
16:30	Bangkok (RJ)
17:00	Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
17:10	Cairo (EA)
17:15	New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30	London, Istanbul (RJ)
18:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
18:05	Pars (AF)
18:15	Zurich (SR)
18:45	Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
19:15	Frankfurt (LH)
22:30	Baghdad (RJ)
24:00	Cairo (RJ)
00:30	Baghdad (RJ)
01:10	Cairo (EA)
02:30	Belgrade, Istanbul (YA)

DEPARTURES

05:00	.....	Cairo	(RJ)
05:25	.....	Larnaca, Frankfurt	(LH)
07:00	.....	Agaba	(RJ)
08:15	.....	Cairo	(EA)
08:40	.....	Karachi	(PIA)
09:00	.....	Rome	(Alitalia)
09:45	.....	Athens, Amsterdam	(KLM)
09:55	.....	Larnaca	(CY)
11:00	.....	Vienna, New York	(RJ)
11:30	.....	Cairo	(RJ)
11:50	.....	Athens, Copenhagen	(SKI)
12:00	.....	London	(RJ)
12:10	.....	Cairo	(EA)
14:00	.....	Cairo	(RJ)
16:15	.....	Bucharest	(Tarom)
16:30	.....	Kuwait	(KAC)
16:50	.....	Jeddah	(SV)

FEATURES

Thousands of W.Germans share the 'magic of a living legend'

By David Lewis
Reuters

COLOGNE, West Germany — Despite the fact that their youngest member is pushing 40, Mick Jagger and the Rolling Stones appear as popular in West Germany today as they did when they burst onto the pop music scene 20 years ago.

"It's only rock and roll, but we like it," flashed the scoreboards at each end of Muenstersdorfer Stadium.

For once, the 65,000 crowd

packing Cologne's football mecca were not there to marvel at local soccer stars. They came for the Rolling Stones — Ron Wood, Bill Wyman, Charlie Watts, Keith Richards and above all Jagger.

During a 10-concert tour of West Germany, where they are billed as "the greatest rock-and-roll band in the world," nearly half a million Germans will have paid 40 marks (\$15) a head to wallow in nostalgia or share the magic of a living legend.

"I thought if I didn't see them this time, I'd never see them," said a 33-year-old West German, sit-

ting crushed on the plastic-covered turf with his wife. "I grew up with them, they're as much part of my life as my Volkswagen."

The doors opened at 10 a.m., the support bands started three hours later, and the Stones burst into action at 6 p.m.

But many fans from the industrial Ruhr had risen at dawn to pour into the stadium clutching their precious tickets in the shape of the famous Jagger lips and protruding tongue.

Security men at each of the four gates frisked each fan, confiscating cans and bottles.

It was not the fear of alcohol but of violence. For beer was sold in plastic beakers at inflated prices throughout the grounds, along with sausages, sweets and the inevitable Stones posters. Stones T-shirts and assorted Stones memorabilia.

Helicopters circled overhead and armed police with walkie-talkies patrolled in and around the stadium, directing traffic and observing the crowd with suspicion.

But the fears were unfounded. Apart from a handful of leather-clad "hell's angels" lurking

menacingly by their motorbikes, Stones fans these days look peacefully middle-aged, some sporting a tell-tale paunch and others gently balding.

The early arrivals sat for hours on cold concrete to ensure the best possible view of their idols.

As the supporting bands played to polite applause — the biggest ovation came when an American singer said: "as Americans we'd like to apologise for Ronald Reagan" — impatience and suppressed excitement spread through the crowds.

Suddenly, the curtains in the

centre of the tubular steel stage shut to show the Stones motif of the lips and the long red tongue. Hundreds of orange and yellow balloons were released — and there they were.

A surprisingly slight figure in a skin-tight green track-suit with white trim ran towards the audience along a purple catwalk.

Roaring their ecstasy at what Der Spiegel magazine called "the greatest show on earth", tens of thousands greeted Mick Jagger.

For two hours, the 37-year-old superstar strutted, gyrated and romped like a teenager.

Tearing off his shirt, spitting words into the microphone like the rattle of a machine-gun, wringing the neck of his guitar, Jagger sent the crowds delirious.

Jubilant fans danced and hugged each other, clapping their hands above their heads in imitation of their hero, and sang along with "You can't always get what you want" and "time is on my side."

The climax came with old favourites like "brown sugar," which Jagger performed stripped to the waist, "jumping jack flash," when he raced round the catwalk

swathed in a West German flag. For an encore, he belted out "I can't get no satisfaction," perched on a mobile crane before saying "auf wiedersehen" to thunderous applause and a firework display which looked rather odd in the dull daylight.

A child smuggled through the barriers by his father — a sign in broken English said "no adults under 15" — seemed puzzled at the fuss.

But most fans streamed home happy and smiling, their ears ringing with noise. It was great being young again.

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SPORTS

Qualifying rounds for Asian soccer tourney start July 31

SINGAPORE (R) — Ten countries will participate in the East Asian group qualifying rounds of the Asian Youth Soccer Tournament here from July 31 to August 17, the Football Association of Singapore (FAS) said Tuesday.

Teams from China, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Hong Kong and Singapore will take part in the tournament. Brunei and Sri Lanka withdrew last week, an FAS spokesman said.

The two top teams will meet the winners from the other Asian groups to choose the two countries to represent Asia at the World Youth Championships in Mexico

next year.

The tournament will be followed here by the annual Lion City Cup tournament for under-16 teams from Sept. 1 to 12 and the first Merlion Cup tournament for senior teams from October 6 to 17, the spokesman said.

Indonesia, Qatar, Malaysia, Thailand, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Brunei, South Korea, Kuwait and Singapore will take part in the Lion City Cup tournament. West Germany and Brazil declined the invitation, he said.

The Merlion Cup tournament will bring together Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, South Korea, United Arab Emirates and Singapore, the spokesman added.

N. Zealand, Philippines TV stations agree to pay for Olympics rights

LOS ANGELES (R) — Television stations in New Zealand and the Philippines have agreed to pay \$900,000 to show the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games in their countries, local Olympic Committee President Peter Ueberroth said.

He said television New Zealand would pay \$500,000 for the television rights and Kalaon Broadcasting System, which has three channels in the Philippines, would pay \$400,000 dollars.

The sports executive of Television New Zealand, Keith McEwen, said in Los Angeles: "If we can break even and have a

satisfied audience, we've got a good deal."

A spokesman for the Los Angeles Olympic Games Organising Committee said this brought the total received so far in television rights to \$256.3 million. The U.S. rights were bought by the ABC network for \$225 million.

Ueberroth said negotiations with a pool of Japanese stations had broken down because the two sides were about five million dollars apart. He said his committee was awaiting inquiries from individual Japanese stations.

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Jordan Electricity Authority announces the availability of tender documents for tenders No. 52/82 supply of work tools for electricians and linesmen and tender No. 54/82 supply of measuring instruments and delivery C&F Aqaba, Jordan. This tender will be financed by the World Bank. Subsequently the contractors from countries which are members in the World Bank in addition to Switzerland and Taiwan, are invited to participate in these tenders. One set of tender documents for these tenders can be collected from:-

**Tender Section, Purchasing Dept,
Jordan Electricity Authority,
5th Circle, Jabal Amman.**

for a refundable fee of JD 15 for each copy of the two tenders. JEA is prepared to send tender documents to contractors outside the country by air mail against the required fees.

Offers should be accompanied with a bid bond equal to two per cent of the total offer value, and to be submitted to the secretary of Tendering Committee before 12:00 noon on Thursday 26/8/1982 at the above address.

Heroes' welcome for Polish squad

WARSAW (R) — Poland's World Cup soccer team flew home early Tuesday to a heroes' welcome and lines of martial law riot police.

The plane carrying the team arrived about 12 hours late at Warsaw Airport but more than 5,000 fans waited out to wave banners, throw bunches of flowers and cheer home their players, who finished third in the tournament.

The authorities brought in several truckloads of armed police who formed a cordon round the entrance to the tarmac.

No trouble was reported from the supporters, but some of the players, who had clearly taken advantage of their long wait in Madrid to celebrate with several rounds of drinks, had to be coaxed into the bus taking them home.

American Holroyde upsets Ramirez at U.S. indoor tennis

BROOKLINE, Massachusetts (R) — American Glen Holroyde scored an upset 7-6, 6-4 win over Mexico's Raul Ramirez Tuesday in the first round of the \$200,000 U.S. Professional Tennis Championships.

Holroyde, a little-known 23-year-old, won the first set tiebreaker with a brace of forehand shots and broke the Mexican Davis Cup player in the fifth game of the second set.

In another first-round match, American Van Winitzky played his way out of trouble to earn a 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, win over Gabriel Urpi of Spain.

Winitzky seemed intimidated by a series of well-timed net rushes that earned Urpi 20, a third game service break and the opening set.

But the American, in his fifth year as a professional, blasted a barrage of winning passing shots past the charging Urpi to take the second set. He won the final set when the Spaniard's game seemed to fall apart.

Other first-round matches (Americans unless specified otherwise): Mel Purcell defeated Alejandro Gattiker (Argentina) 6-0, 6-2; Alejandro Gattiker (Argentina) beat John Ross 6-4, 6-4; Jeff Turpin beat Bruce Keegan 6-1, 6-3; Gori Granat (Czechoslovakia) beat John Hayes 6-1, 7-6; Mike Cahill beat Danie Visser (South Africa) 6-4, 3-6, 6-3; Juan Avandano (Spain) beat Tom Cain 6-1, 6-1; Jonathan Canter beat Drew Gitlin 6-3, 6-4; Craig Mitus beat Diego Perez (Uruguay) 6-4, 6-4.

In later first round matches, Harold Solomon beat Rick Fagel 6-4, 6-1; Eric Fromm beat Jose-Luis Damiani (Uruguay) 6-2, 6-1; Fernando Luna (Spain) beat Gonzalo Nunez (Ecuador) 6-4, 6-2.

England captain Willis axes

India's batting talents

LONDON (R) — England captain Bob Willis gave India no chance of expressing their batting talents as the Third and final cricket test faded to a draw at the Oval here Tuesday.

Willis, determined to protect England's seven-wicket victory at Lord's in the opening test, set India a monumental target of 376 in 160 minutes.

With the tourists naturally unable to mount a serious challenge — they reached 111 for three in reply — and England's bowlers struggling against the clock and a good batting pitch, the hosts duly avenged their 1-0 defeat in India earlier this year.

England batted well into the afternoon session before Willis declared their second innings at

191 for three.

Chris Tavare and Allan Lamb took their second wicket stand to 82 before South African-born Lamb fell to a well-flighted delivery from Dilip Doshi for 45.

David Gower and Tavare then added 97 more runs together before Gower, on 45, sent a return catch to Suro Nayak. Tavare was unbeaten on 75 when the declaration finally arrived.

With Ravi Shastri, the promoted Nayak and Dilip Vengarkar all out cheaply, leaving India on 45 for three, Willis must have entertained second thoughts about delaying his decision.

Gundappa Viswanath, however, steered India away from danger with another fine innings of 75 not out.

Tour de France: A battle for glory, money

PARIS (R) — France's annual obsession with the Tour de France cycle race is in full swing this week, stirring strong emotions as 170 competitors battle for glory and money.

For perhaps the first time since it began in 1903, the three-week marathon around France and its mountainous borders was overshadowed in its opening stages by another sport — until France's defeat by West Germany in the soccer World Cup semi-finals.

Now there are no such distractions, and the French can give their full attention to the world's greatest cycle race, being run for the 69th time, and the prestige that goes with it.

This year the tour carries total prize money of \$330,000, up from last year's \$290,000 and \$210,000 the year before.

The 21-stage, 3,600-km tour has attracted not only thousands of spectators, some of them fanatics following the course on their own cycles, but 2,000 journalists, commercial sponsors and team organisers.

Towns and villages sign a contract with the Tour de France Company, a private firm, for the privilege of hosting the finish of a stage.

Last week, French radio reported that many of the inhabitants and crowds of visitors in the northern village of Fontaine-Pire were in tears after hearing that the tour's fifth stage had been abandoned.

Rebel footballers arrive in South Africa for controversial tour

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Five members of an 18-man squad of top soccer players have arrived in South Africa for a controversial two-week, six match tour, press reports said Tuesday.

The South African Press Association (SAPA) and the Citizen newspaper quoted football sources as saying the five were former England striker Brian Greenhof, who plays for Leeds United, former Tottenham Hotspur goalkeeper Milja Aleksic, Derby County's Barry Powell and Jimmy Gordon, and an unnamed British black player.

The reports said the players' whereabouts were being kept secret until the Football Council of South Africa (FISA) made its expected announcement launching the tour Wednesday.

FISA's legal adviser Raymond Heck, who is also vice-chairman

of the National Professional Soccer League, declined to comment on the reports beyond saying: "Wait until Wednesday's press conference where everything will be cleared up."

FIFA, soccer's international controlling body, has warned players who take part in the projected tour that they would face reprisals. South Africa was expelled from FIFA in 1976 because of its race separation (apartheid) policies.

South African breweries described as conjecture a report on South African television Monday night that it was sponsoring the tour to the tune of two million rand (\$1.74 million).

Paul Winslow, Sab's sponsorship manager, told reporters: "No formal announcement concerning my company's speculated involvement in the tour has been

made, and it won't be made until Wednesday."

In London South African Airways said Tuesday that 13 players and officials had been booked on a flight for Johannesburg Tuesday night.

They said the players included English first division club Southampton's former international players Alan Ball and Mick Channon.

The national newspaper the Daily Mail reported Tuesday that Nottingham Forest's black striker Justin Fashanu was considering a lucrative offer to join the party.

Other newspaper reports have speculated that Argentine international Osvaldo Ardiles and Mario Kempes will also be in the rebel squad.

Ardiles played for London first division club Tottenham Hotspur in the last British season.

Australia was leading overall after nine stages, and so continues with the coveted leader's yellow jumper.

But lurking in second place is Hinault, known as 'the badger' because of his cunning and determination.

This season Hinault vowed to win both the Italian Tour—which he has already done—and the Tour de France, a feat achieved in the past only by the late Fausto Coppi of Italy. France's Jacques Anquetil and Belgian Eddy Merckx.

But before they reach the triumphal finish up the Champs Elysees in Paris on July 25, the cyclists must face the hard climbs and fast descents of the Pyrenees and the Alps.

Then it will be a question of dividing up the \$330,000 prize money.

A hard team to beat in Colombia in '86

MADRID (R) — Over the next few days, the favourite argument in bars from Rio de Janeiro to Rangoon from Rome to Reykjavik will be about the best World Cup 'team' from the 24 competing nations.

Some players, like Italian hero Paolo Rossi, would walk into any side, others will have supporters and critics in equal measure.

Giant Soviet goalkeeper Renat Dasayev conceded four goals, but he played as though he had glue on his gloves and did not fumble a single ball which came his way.

Brazilian fullback Leandro was relatively unknown when he arrived in Spain. He appeared to have a private underground tunnel beneath the right touchline which allowed him to materialise unnoticed in the opposing penalty area.

Central defenders Gaetano Scirea and Wladyslaw Zmuda brought authority and constructive

skill to the Italian and Polish defences while left back Anatoly Demianenko of the Soviet Union was as artistic as any winger.

If there is a better midfield than the Brazilian trio Zico, Socrates and Falcao it was not playing in the 1982 World Cup.

Rossi, scorer of six goals in Italy's last three games, had no peer in Spain while Poland's Zbigniew Boniek and Brazilian winger Eder gave genuine world class performance.

The following team would be hard to beat in Colombia in 1986:

Renat Dasayev (Soviet Union); Leandro (Brazil); Gaetano Scirea (Italy); Wladyslaw Zmuda (Poland); Anatoly Demianenko (Soviet Union); Socrates, Zico, Falcao (all Brazil); Zbigniew Boniek (Poland); Paolo Rossi (Italy); Eder (Brazil).

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JORDAN SWIMMING TOURNAMENT

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RADIO AND TELEVISION ROAD - AMMAN

announces that it will organise contests for Jordan's swimming tournament at 4:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 29, 1982 in the biggest swimming pool in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, according to the following conditions:

The contest and the training of male and female contestants will take place under the supervision of trainers accredited by the Jordanian Swimming Federation.

Contest are open to all Jordanian and non-Jordanian swimmers residing in Jordan without exception. Registration will take place at Amman Crown Hotel beginning on June 10, 1982 for a fee of JD 15 for each participant. Registration fees include all the costs of training by specialist trainers accredited by the Jordanian Swimming Federation, which is recognised by the Culture and Youth Ministry.

Training for all registered participants will begin on June 16, at the big swimming pool within the Country Sports Complex of the Amman Crown Hotel. Registered swimmers do not pay any entry fees even if they are not members of the hotel's Country Sports Complex.

Training will take place between the following hours.
7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. every day of the week except Fridays.

Swimming runs and ages will be as follows:

	8-10 years	10-12 years	12-14 years	18 years and above
Free-style (crawl)	25 metres	50 metres	100 metres	200 metres
Free-style	25 metres	50 metres	100 metres	200 metres
Breast stroke	25 metres	50 metres	100 metres	200 metres
Butterfly style	25 metres	50 metres	100 metres	200 metres
Free-style (crawl)	—	—	—	400 metres

There will be two runs, one for males and another for females.

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Selection of contestants in the final contests will take place through contests among all the participants in the training sessions from June 22 to July 25, 1982.

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U.K. banks cut lending rate to 12% Crude oil prices expected to fall

LONDON (R) — British banks Tuesday announced a cut in their base lending rate from 12.5 to 12 per cent after clear signals from the Bank of England that it wanted lower borrowing costs to help economic recovery.

The pound sterling, which was under pressure for a time last week against the dollar, held firm against the U.S. unit and European currencies after the interest-rate cut.

Hopes for lower interest rates in the United States amid recent indications that the Federal Reserve Board may be easing its monetary policy were background factors in the cut, which was welcome news for companies hard-

pressed by the recession.

Dealers said the reduction had been expected following successive cuts in the Bank of England's money-market dealing rates over the previous four days, and had already been taken into account on currency markets.

National Westminster and Lloyds took the lead in announcing the new rate, which is applied to business borrowers and is the base for calculating all other interest charges. They were soon followed by Lloyds and Barclays, the other members of the big four clearing banks.

Tuesday's reduction was the eighth cut of half a percentage point since the rate stood at 16 per

cent last October. It brings the banks' base rate back to the level of a year ago.

The 12 per cent level had to be abandoned in 1981 after a run on the pound in world currency markets.

Analysts said Tuesday's move was a calculated gamble based on sterling's recent strong performance against continental currencies. Britain's success in bringing down inflation to just over nine per cent and hope that dollar interest rates have passed their peak.

In addition, recent figures for money supply growth have been broadly within the government's

target range.

The pound, after touching a five-year low of \$1.7050 last week, traded Tuesday at just over \$1.73, just below Monday's London closing of \$1.7317 and New York's \$1.7330.

It was firmer against the West German mark at 4.2875 marks after Monday's 4.28.

British government ministers, like their counterparts in many other countries, have blamed the continued high level of interest rates for the so-far sluggish pace of economic recovery and are keen to detach their rates from the influence of U.S. rates if currency considerations will allow.

Crude oil prices expected to fall

ROTTERDAM (R) — Crude oil prices are expected to fall further after the failure by an OPEC conference over the weekend to agree on a new formula to curb production to bolster prices, oil traders said Monday.

The traders at the centre of the spot market for crude oil in Western Europe said disagreements at the conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) revealed the disarray among its 13 ministers, but did not herald its collapse.

Delegates said the basic dispute was between Iran, which wants a bigger share of the market, and Saudi Arabia which rejected a cut-back to help its ideological rivals in Tehran.

Spot market prices, which remained near last week's levels, were set to fall as traders said they awaited signs of a Saudi price cut, which some believe could total \$2 a barrel.

Saudi Arabian light crude oil, used as the base on which other prices are fixed, have dropped in recent months as traders said the market showed a lack of confidence in OPEC's ability to maintain a 17.5 million barrel daily production ceiling.

In spot deals arranged for delivery of tanker loads of crude, traders reported prices slipped \$3 below the 1982 peak of \$34.25 a barrel.

Most traders believe that Saudi Arabia will stick to its official price of \$34 a barrel but some said that its failure to get African producers such as Nigeria to set higher prices might force it to cut its own price in retaliation.

The traders also were worried that Iran, which has ignored an official quota of 1.2 million barrels a day and is pumping more than two million to help pay for its war with Iraq.

Poles warned to expect leaner months ahead

WARSAW (R) — Poles were warned Monday to expect leaner months ahead, with even greater shortages of food, shoes and furniture.

The government newspaper Rzeczpospolita said the ministry of internal trade had predicted that "supplies will further decrease in comparison with the first half of this year."

Portable radios, cassette players and tape recorders were among the few items which were expected to be more plentiful.

Almost all essential goods, including meat, butter, flour, sugar and soap are tightly rationed, as are cigarettes and vodka. Bread, salt, cheese, fruits and vegetables and fish are not rationed, but the newspaper said the fish supply would fall sharply.

Shoes are at present virtually unobtainable in Poland.

Children's shoes and clothes should be more plentiful because special measures have been taken to improve supplies, Rzeczpospolita said.

A shortage of raw materials in the furniture industry might lead to a worsening of supplies in the second half of this year, it added.

The official news agency PAP, meanwhile, said Monday Poland's coal production, a crucial element in plans to rescue the collapsed economy, has topped 100 million tonnes this year, a 14 per cent increase over the first half of 1981.

It said 13.7 million tonnes of the total 100,277,000 tonnes mined was consigned for export, a sharp increase over the 4.4 million tonnes for export in the same period last year.

Coal production, as well as other mining sectors, have been the brightest spot in the government's efforts to revitalise the economy through its reform programme this year.

Other sectors, including the machine and processing industries, have continued their decline, largely because of a lack of spare parts, components and raw materials from the West due to a stop on further credits.

British Airways to cut staff

LONDON (R) — Britain's state-owned airline British Airways, which last year lost £141 million (\$254 million), said Monday it would cut 7,000 jobs in the next nine months.

Mr. Peter Hermon, managing director of the airline's European division, said the job losses would trim the workforce to about 35,000 and save £70 million (\$126 million) a year.

IMF president stresses adaptation to new realities of world economy

GENEVA (R) — The head of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) told developing countries Tuesday they must adapt to the new realities of the world economy by reducing deficits, restricting credit and adjusting exchange rates where necessary.

Addressing the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Mr. Jacques De La Rosiere also called on industrial nations to adopt liberal trade policies and expand development assistance, which now fell far short of U.N. targets.

The IMF managing director said non-oil-producing developing countries were now spending

up to 22 per cent of their export earnings on debt repayments.

The deficits of many developing countries were much too high and in 1982 half of the oil-importing Third-World countries were expected to have a current account deficit of over 40 per cent of their export earnings.

Stepped-up borrowing by these countries in the past three years, combined with higher interest rates, had substantially increased their debt servicing burden. Mr. De La Rosiere told delegates.

These countries should adjust their economies to the new realities by reducing budget deficits, restraining growth of

money and credit and adjusting exchange rates if necessary, he said.

Nations failing to adopt such policies could find themselves in financial crisis as external debts mounted. The temptation was to look for quick remedies such as import and price controls, but these reduced incentives and hindered development.

Mr. De La Rosiere said a number of industrial nations should strike a better balance between monetary and fiscal policy in their efforts to control inflation. Most of them had shifted towards monetary restraint but

too often budget deficits remained excessive and interest rates were being driven up, as in the United States.

The richer countries should resist growing protectionist pressures and exploit the enormous potential for expanded trade with the Third World. Development assistance was now less than half the U.N. target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product.

"An increase in concessional aid is in present conditions more than ever a necessity, especially for the poorest nations which are also the hardest hit in the present economic situation," he said.

EEC to provide aid to rebuild Falklands

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Economic Community Tuesday replied to a British request for emergency aid for the Falkland Islands, saying it would provide \$300,000 to help rebuild the island's economy.

The money, for reconstruction of houses, roads and sewers on the islands, will use up about one third of the Community's special fund for overseas territories, Community sources said.

Britain requested the aid following its recapture of the South Atlantic islands from Argentina last month.

Meanwhile, New Zealand said Tuesday it was restoring trade and diplomatic links with Argentina, cut off in April because of Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands.

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said the trade ban would be lifted immediately except for the export of strategic goods.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Leading shares ended unchanged to slightly lower after a dull session, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 Tuesday was down 2.8 at 554.7.

The widely expected base rate cuts to 12 per cent from 12-1/2 per cent failed to enliven proceedings after opening markups of a penny or two and the market has once again switched its attention to the rail strike, they added.

Oils were particularly weak on fears of another world glut. Ultramar was down 15p at 371 while B.P. and Shell both eased 6p. Gold shares turned mixed as the bullion price rallied above \$350 and U.S. shares were mostly higher.

Glaxo was a rare firm feature, extending recent gains by another 10p to 763, and Beecham rose 2p to 277. Other leaders were mostly steady to 2p lower.

Leading banks were 1p to 3p easier with the general trend after the base rate reductions. Rank Organisation fell another 2p to 133 after 130, following disappointing half-year results Monday.

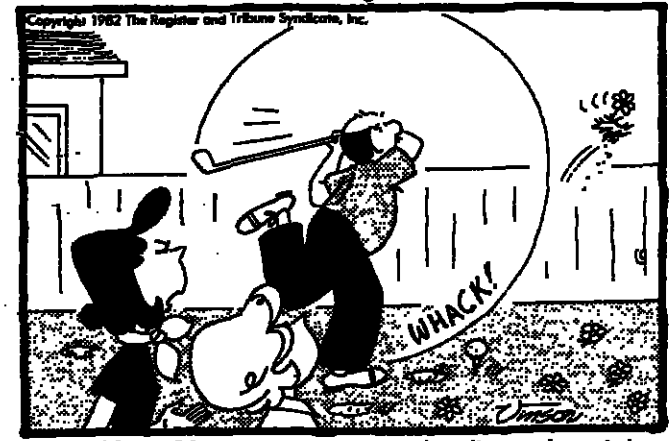
Government bonds fell up to 1/2 point on profit-taking, taking the lead from slightly easier New York bonds overnight, but turnover was light, dealers said.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.7310/20	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2704/09	Canadian dollars
	2.4785/95	West German marks
	2.7330/60	Dutch guilders
	2.1100/15	Swiss francs
	47.22/25	Belgian francs
	6.8910/60	French francs
	1387.00/75	Italian lire
	254.75/85	Japanese yen
	6.1370/90	Swedish crowns
	6.3600/20	Norwegian crowns
	8.5750/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	341.00/341.50	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

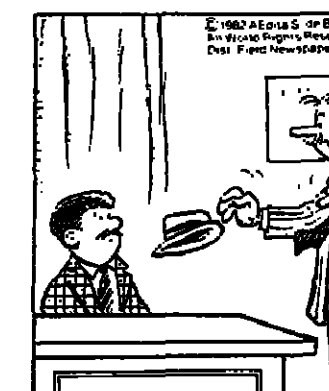


"I told him if he was going to make divots, he might as well make them at home where it'll do some good."

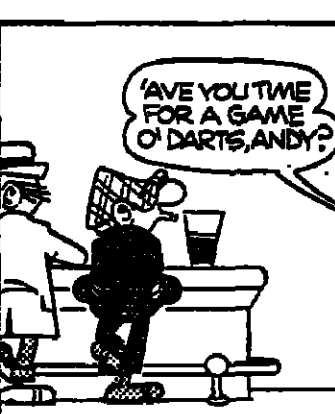
Peanuts



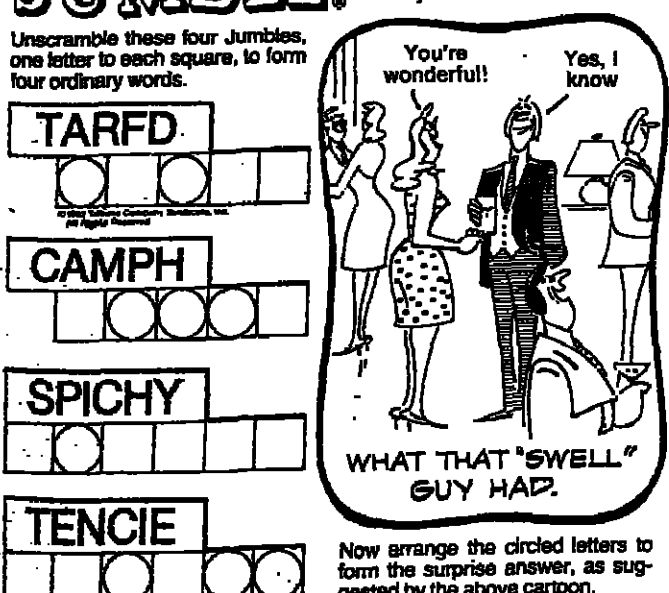
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Answer here: A TO
(Answers tomorrow)
Saturday's Jumble: MOUSE TAWNY LIQUID INVITE
Answer: What she said an hourglass figure was — A "WAIST" OF TIME

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day and evening to see that your property and possessions are in the best possible condition. Take time to make plans for the days ahead. Try to be more cheerful.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) It would be wise to permit a good friend to help you solve a personal problem. Don't spend more money now than you can afford.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study your position in life and know if it would be wise to make any changes. Any public duties should be handled cleverly.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Go after personal goals in a positive fashion and you gain them easily now. Sidestep one who wants to slow up your progress.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Confer with an expert who can help you gain a personal aim. Relax at home tonight and keep out of trouble.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Listening and following ideas of associates brings good results now. Take the right steps to improve your health.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Know what your greatest aims are and go after them in a positive manner. Don't waste time on trivial matters.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have fine ideas that should be put in operation without delay. Come to a better understanding with a close tie.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) The mood at home could be changing rapidly, so be sure that you at least are steadfast. Be careful of strangers.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A better understanding about regular routines with associates can be reached now. Steer clear of trouble.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Put more zip into your regular activities and accomplish a great deal. Don't take your mate so much for granted.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Go after your aims in a more sure and up-to-date way and gain them. Planning recreational activities for the future is wise.

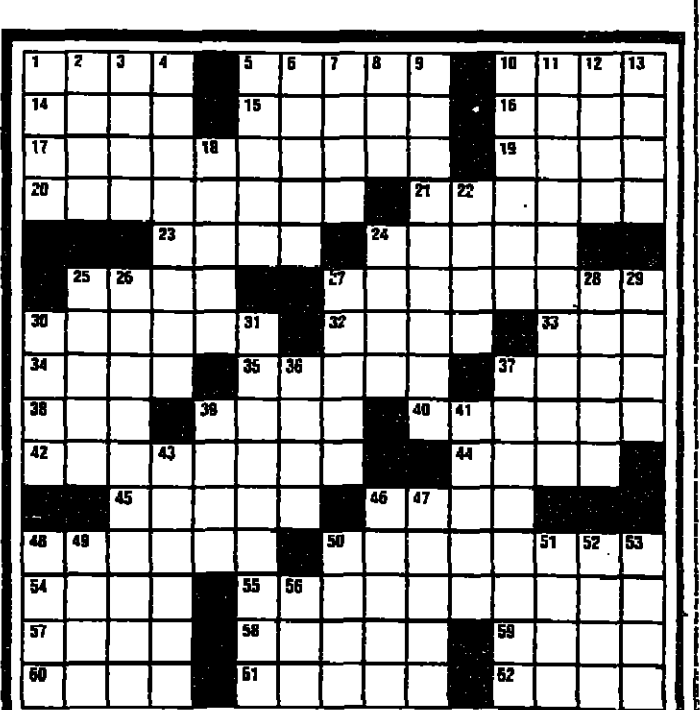
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study new systems that will help you advance in your line of endeavor. Take no chances with your reputation or your money.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will possess many talents and the ability to handle projects of large scope, so be sure to send to modern type schools that will help steer your progeny to success. Give good ethical training. Sports are fine here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Martha J. De Witt

ACROSS	33 — the ramparts...	57 Done	24 Capital of Manche
1 Speaker of baseball	34 Disappeared	58 Western Indians	25 Chip off the old block
5 Poplar	35 Watery place in Scotland	59 Money in Messina	26 Woodland pictures
10 Movie dog	36 Genus of peacocks	60 Kind of hall	27 Dred or Walter
14 Roof overhang	37 Remnant	61 Greenland settlement	28 Embankment
15 Rustic	38 Glass	DOWN	29 God of love
16 Con game	39 Beginning	1 One of the d'Urbervilles	30 German river
17 Rogue	40 Lists of candidates	2 Try to attain	31 Paddy grain
18 GWTW locale	41 Gaelic	3 Skavinsky	32 Atom
20 Wallp and Sumpers	42 Thirst for	4 Part	33 Monks
21 — suzette	43 Apartment	5 Odorless gas	34 Conducts
23 Baseball scores	44 Laud	6 Dentists' drills	35 Those who attempt
24 Put away	45 Spendthrift	7 Time spans	36 Liberator
25 Garbed	46 Lasso	8 Resin	37 College dance
27 Throttle	47 One way out	9 Charged particles	38 Ramble about
30 Buys up	48 One way out	10 Backward, at sea	39 Malayan canoe
32 Dolt	49 One way out	11 Whipping boys	40 Canter or gallop
		12 Container weight	41 Latin lesson
		13 Lesson word	42 Musical composition
		14 Kind of hog	43 Native of suit



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WORLD

Polish underground calls for 'truce' till end of July

WARSAW (R) — Underground Solidarity leaders have called for a suspension of strikes and demonstrations until the end of July, partly to ease the way for a planned visit by the Pope, according to a Solidarity leaflet released Tuesday.

The appeal, signed by fugitive leaders of the suspended free trade union in Warsaw, Gdansk, Krakow and Wroclaw, said the gesture was also to show the readiness of the underground activists to reach an understanding with the Communist rulers.

It said the signatories expected a move of conciliation from the authorities to show their will to open a dialogue, and this should include release of political internees and an amnesty for those punished under martial law rules imposed last Dec. 13.

If there were no such response from the authorities the underground would be forced to resume its resistance, perhaps by staging a general strike.

The appeal, dated June 26, was made available on the day marking the start of the eighth month of martial law, an occasion previously marked by demonstrations.

Two black flags were hung outside the university this morning, but there were no other obvious signs of protest in the capital.

Church and diplomatic sources here believe the government of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski is planning to release the bulk of the about 2,500 internees held in camps and prisons throughout Poland on July 22, national day.

There are a series of occasions this month on which light is expected to be shed on the authorities' strategy for easing martial law restrictions, a process already started with the lifting of the overnight curfew.

On July 21 Roman Catholic primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp returns from Italy where he has had extensive talks with Pope John Paul on his plans to visit his

homeland next month.

He is expected to indicate whether the Pope will come on Aug. 26 as initially envisaged, or postpone the trip.

The authorities here are concerned that his visit would provoke the kind of national euphoria aroused the last time he was here in 1979.

The Solidarity underground appeal was signed by four of the officials who evaded capture when the military took power on Dec. 13 to end the 16-month reform period led by Solidarity.

They are Zbigniew Bujak of Warsaw, Bogdan Lis of Gdansk, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk of Wroclaw and Wladyslaw Hardek of Krakow.

Together they formed Solidarity's provisional coordinating commission, which has worked to maintain a network of union members and structures despite the official suspension and outlawing of trade union activities under martial law.

Press paints gruesome picture of man who broke into Buckingham Palace

LONDON (R) — A man who broke into Queen Elizabeth's Buckingham Palace bedroom sat on her bed dripping blood and clutching a broken glass ashtray in his hand, a British newspaper said Tuesday.

The Queen was unharmed in last week's incident and the man was detained. But the case of the palace prowler who clambered up a drain pipe into the royal bedchamber has caused a security row and protection at the queen's official residence has been increased.

The Daily Express, which first broke the news of the break-in Monday, said Tuesday the queen woke to see a man in dirty tee-

shirt and jeans sitting on her bed with blood dripping from his hand and holding the jagged ash tray.

She lay perfectly still and spoke to him calmly for 10 minutes until, under the pretext of getting him a cigarette, she summoned a footman who detained him, the express said.

Home Secretary (Interior Minister) William Whitelaw confirmed in Parliament Monday that the break-in had taken place. But apart from admitting that there had been a "most serious failure in security arrangements" and praising the queen's bravery, he gave no details of the incident.

Sea monster allegedly sighted swimming in Chesapeake Bay

BALTIMORE (R) — Chessie the sea monster is alive and well and swimming around Chesapeake Bay the Frew family say they have pictures to prove it.

A four-minute videotape said to have been taken of a nine metre creature is to be submitted to a panel of scientists for examination.

Robert Frew said he recorded the tape when the monster appeared about 30 metres offshore from his bay side home on May 31. It was the latest in a string of reported sightings of the creature since it first appeared in the 1930s.

"It was long and black and looked like it had humps on its

back," said Mr. Frew's 11-year-old daughter, Kathy, who watched the creature while her father ran for his videorecorder.

"I would say enormous is the only way to describe it, an enormous snake," said Bob Lazzara of a Baltimore group that studies unexplained phenomena.

Since 1977, there have been about half a dozen sightings of a monster in the bay, which stretches 300 kilometres from Maryland to Virginia. Photographs of the creature, dubbed Chessie after the Scotland's purported Loch Ness monster Nessie, have shown a blurred serpentine shape.

Armenian given stiff prison term in L.A.

LOS ANGELES (R) — A 21-year-old Armenian, Harout Sassounian, was sentenced to six years imprisonment in Los Angeles Monday for a firebomb attack on the house of Turkish Consul General Kemal Arkan, who was later shot dead.

Sassounian's brother, Hampig (Harry), 19, is awaiting trial on a charge of murdering Mr. Arkan in a gun attack in Los Angeles last January. Mr. Sassounian denies the killing.

Passing sentence, U.S. District Judge Terry Hatter said Harout Sassounian had strong feelings about the treatment of Armenians by the Turks.

He said Sassounian, who could have been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, would probably be returned to Lebanon when he had served his term. Sassounian came to the United States from Beirut in 1976.

On June 12 Sassounian was convicted of attacking a protected official, attacking property occupied by a foreign government and possessing a firebomb. Three firebombs were thrown at the home of Mr. Arkan on Oct. 6, 1980, but no one was hurt.

Peking Radio says something good about the Soviets

PEKING (R) — Peking Radio broadcast Monday an interview praising Sino-Soviet friendship in an unusually warm reference to links between the two countries embittered by over 20 years of hostility.

The radio quoted Karim, a member of the Uighur minority from Chinese Central Asia, talking nostalgically in an interview on its Russian-language service of a visit he paid to the Soviet Union in 1965.

Peking and Moscow have been bitter enemies since 1960, when thousands of Soviet advisers pulled out of China and the government here attacked its northern neighbour, saying it had abandoned Communism and aimed to dominate the world.

In recent weeks, however, there have been indications of a slight thaw, although diplomats agree there is no possibility of a revival of the close relationship that existed in the 1950s when China regarded the Soviet Union as its "older brother."

Peking officially maintains that the Chinese people remain friendly with the people of the Soviet Union despite the political schism, but this has rarely been emphasised in the last two decades.

The recent modest thaw in Sino-Soviet relations follows a speech President Leonid Brezhnev made in Tashkent in March in which he renewed a Soviet offer to improve ties, saying continuing hostility between Moscow and Peking benefited only the West.

China reacted coolly to the speech, warning the Soviet Union that relations would improve only if Moscow matched its conciliatory words with deeds.

'Gaza' doctors lose battle to save life



Dr. Hassan Akef of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) hospital "Gaza" blows air into the lungs of newly caesarean-delivered baby whose mother, Ibtihaj Ebied was pronounced dead

after an Israeli shell hit her house Sunday night, killing her with a fractured skull. The baby died later in the day. (A.P. wirephoto)

40 civilians, 7 goldfish shelter in Beirut garage

BEIRUT (R) — A garage in the South Beirut district of Bourj Al Brajneh becomes home to 40 civilians and seven goldfish whenever artillery battles erupt between Israeli and Palestinian forces.

For more than a month, since Israeli forces invaded Lebanon and began attacking Beirut, it has been pressed into use as a shelter for civilians still in the area, most of them Lebanese but including some Palestinians.

The garage, in an unfinished concrete-framed building in the maze of narrow streets that make up the now devastated southern suburbs, has a roll-up metal screen entrance then a wall of concrete blocks erected to stop shrapnel reaching the interior.

There is no glass in the few small high-level windows.

So far the garage has not sustained a direct hit, unlike many nearby buildings, and those who take shelter inside have escaped injury.

Mattresses, rugs, pillows, blankets and a large aluminium tub of water lie neatly arranged inside, ready to meet the needs of those who rush in whenever fighting breaks out.

One young Lebanese woman, who asked to be named only as Nohad, told journalists that families fleeing to the shelter have to bring their own food.

She said most people had stores in their houses sufficient to last about one week and took what they could carry to the garage if shelling began.

She had spent the last 37 nights sleeping in the garage with her seven-month old son, staying there even if there were no fighting to be sure of his safety.

One of the worst times occurred Sunday when Israeli and Palestinian gunners exchanged furious and continuous fire for 18 hours. "Yes we were frightened," Nohad said. "I myself cried with fear."

Nohad held her baby on her knee as she talked. Her husband brought Turkish coffee.

They laughed as their visitors asked about seven goldfish they had rescued from the shelling, taking them from a small pond and keeping them in a large glass jar.

Nohad said she did not want to leave home for somewhere safer, as many of her neighbours had done, because her husband, who gave his name as Hassan, was still working in Beirut.

Quite a number of civilians are still living in the southern suburbs despite the war and could be seen picking through the wrecked streets the day after the long battles.

Salvadorean rebels boost their ranks

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Left-wing guerrillas have stormed three hamlets in northern El Salvador and boosted their forces in the east in what military sources said could herald a fresh rebel offensive.

The sources said that the leftists Monday occupied Ojos de Agua, El Carrizal and Las Vueltas, near the border with Honduras.

Concentrations of guerrillas were reported 65 kilometres east of the capital, and near the provincial capital of San Vicente, the insurgents imposed their own "curfew."

The sources said guerrillas well-equipped with light to heavy weapons had filtered into the San Vicente area over the past few days in operations which indicated they were planning a large-scale offensive.

El Salvador's human rights commission said Monday that 2,444 civilians had been assassinated between January and May this year, while 448 persons had "disappeared."

The U.S. Congress has tied continued aid to a certification by President Reagan, due to be made by July 28, that El Salvador's government is making progress on human rights and a land reform programme which has been partly suspended by the rightist-controlled constituent assembly here.

U.S. Democrat issues warning against buying entirely foreign military equipment

WASHINGTON (R) — Jim Wright, democratic leader in the

house of representatives, has proposed outlawing the U.S. purchase of any military equipment produced entirely abroad despite warnings from Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger that this would lead to opposition from Washington's allies.

Mr. Wright, told Mr. Weinberger in a letter made available Monday that it was "very poor strategy and sometimes downright dangerous" for the United States to become dependent on

foreign-made weapons.

Mr. Wright said he had asked the house armed services committee to consider a ban on the buying of weapons produced entirely in another country.

Mr. Weinberger replied: "I must in all candour oppose your amendment and ask you to reconsider. Our allies are viewing the proposal as a serious restriction in the path of arms cooperation and I agree with them."

Mr. Wright told Mr. Weinberger his move was prompted by the army's decision to buy two-

way tank and truck radios from the Israeli firm Tadiran rather than a company based in Texas.

Tadiran offered to produce the radios for \$39 million, \$8 million less than a bid from E-Systems, a Dallas-based firm that had built such equipment.

Mr. Wright said this would make the army dependent on a foreign source for all two-way radios in its entire fleet of tanks, armoured personnel carriers, heavy-duty trucks and self-propelled guns.

Mitterrand's popularity hits new low

PARIS (R) — President Francois Mitterrand's popularity has sunk to its lowest level this year, according to an opinion poll in the pro-government daily Le Matin Tuesday.

Thirty eight per cent of those questioned said they disapproved of his performance, compared with 29 per cent in June, while those who approved fell to 53 per cent from 59.

Most other ministers in the Socialist Government, including Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, also lost ground.

Le Matin attributed the fall in the government's popularity to the wage and price freeze announced in June, annual inflation of about 1.4 per cent and the recent devaluation of the French franc.

European peace group to march through USSR

STOCKHOLM (R) — About 300 peace campaigners, mostly women, are to leave Stockholm Tuesday on a two-week march which will take them some 1,500 kilometres inside the Soviet Union.

The march comes almost exactly a year after a similar peace walk was staged between Copenhagen and Paris, organised by a group called Nordic Women for Peace.

Tuesday's march, organised by the same group together with the Soviet Peace Committee and the Soviet Women's Committee, brings together women from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland.

A spokeswoman for the Nordic organisation said men would be allowed to participate.

Travelling by boat from Stockholm via Helsinki, the marchers arrive in Leningrad on Thursday, with further stops planned in Moscow, Smolensk and Minsk.

Hanoi produces alleged saboteur

HANOI (R) — Vietnam accused the United States, China and Thailand Tuesday of trying to undermine Communist governments in Indochina by sending infiltrators from a Vietnamese refugee organisation.

A former South Vietnamese official identified as Vo Dai Ton was produced before several hundred Vietnamese and foreign newsmen as one of the infiltrators captured along the Vietnam-Laos border last November.

Ton said he was trying to enter central Vietnam to organise resistance groups. His mission had the support of the U.S., China and Thailand, he said.

Ton, 46, who was a lieutenant-colonel under the former Saigon administration and director of public services in its ministry of information, fled to Australia when the Communists took over South Vietnam in 1975.

Ton said he was head of the overseas volunteer forces for the restoration of Vietnam, an organisation of refugees in Australia, the United States, Europe and Asia, which aimed to overthrow Communist governments in Indochina.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Spadolini reaffirms European stand on Lebanon

ROME (R) — Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini sent a letter to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev Tuesday reaffirming Italy's support for a European community call for foreign troops to leave Lebanon, government sources said. The letter replied to one sent by the Soviet leader last week. The contents of Mr. Brezhnev's message were not disclosed. But the sources said he probably outlined Soviet thinking on U.S. proposals to send American troops to Lebanon to oversee the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) withdrawal. The sources said Mr. Spadolini stated that a force in Beirut which might provide for the separation of Israeli troops and Palestinian guerrillas would need to accept the Lebanese government's authority.

Mubarak, Numeiri discuss Lebanon

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (R) — Presidents Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Jaafar Numeiri of Sudan had talks in Alexandria Monday on the Lebanese crisis and other Middle East issues. Officials said President Mubarak informed the Sudanese leader of Egypt's efforts to reach a settlement in Lebanon which would safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The two presidents also reviewed progress made towards the economic integration of their two countries. The officials said Sudan and Egypt are partners to a political and economic integration pact signed several years ago by President Numeiri and the late President Anwar Sadat.

Saudi sheikh pays \$1.56 million hotel bill

MIAMI (R) — A Saudi Arabian Sheikh who went to jail last week in a dispute over his hotel bill has finally settled his account — for \$1.56 million. Lawyers for Sheikh Mohammed Al Fassi said the bill was inflated, but handed over a cashier's cheque for that amount Monday in a Fort Lauderdale courtroom. After the cheque cleared a Miami bank, a judge freed about \$40 million worth of jewellery, four luxury cars and other valuables held by the Diplomat Hotel in Hollywood.

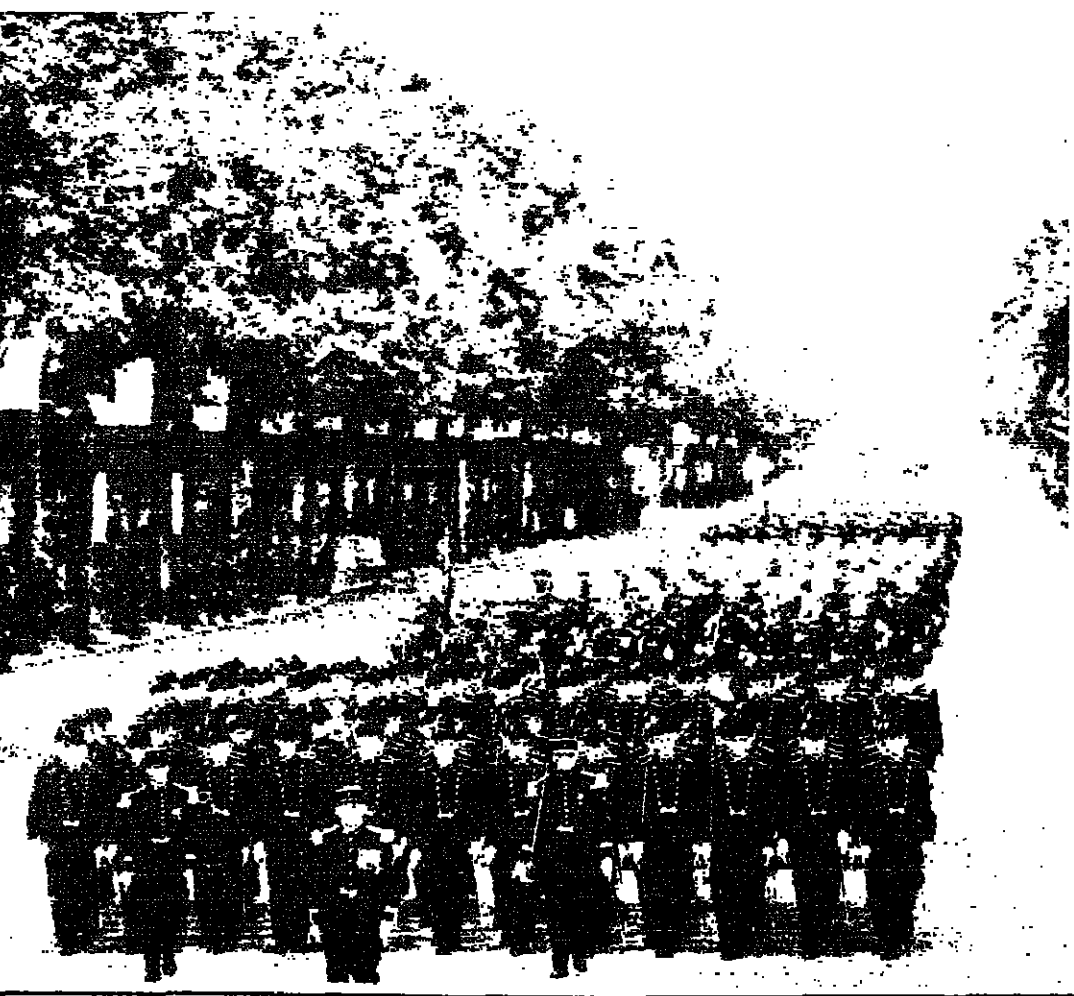
King Hassan backs mini-OAU summit

RABAT (R) — King Hassan of Morocco favours a mini-summit of seven African heads of state to solve the current crisis in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). It was officially announced here Monday. Morocco and a number of other African states have threatened to boycott next month's OAU summit in Tripoli, Libya, if the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), proclaimed by Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for the western Sahara, takes part. However, Ibrahim Hakim, "Foreign Minister" of the SADR which was admitted to the OAU last February, told reporters on a visit to Mali today that the SADR would attend the summit.

Poll shows majority in U.S. in favour of Israeli objectives

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — By a majority of 76 to 14 per cent, Americans support the stated objective of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon: "To have all non-Lebanese military powers — Israel, Syria and the PLO — leave that country and allow the Lebanese to rule themselves and to control their own country militarily." A much stickier issue, however, is who should occupy a proposed 25-mile buffer zone in Lebanon north of Israel. It has been proposed that a non-U.N. military force, including U.S. troops, be sent. American troops were sent to protect a similar buffer zone between Egypt and Israel in the Sinai in March. Despite the Sinai precedent, a 54 to 41 per cent majority of Americans opposes "The U.S. sending a small number of troops to Lebanon as part of a peace-keeping force there." A 49 to 48 per cent plurality of men favours such an action, but women oppose U.S. participation in any peace-keeping force in Lebanon by 61 to 33 per cent.

Memories of the Bastille revived on 14th of July



PARIS (Agencies) — The 14th of July is France's national holiday. The day commemorates the storming of the Bastille prison in 1789 by the people of Paris, an event that both marked the beginning of the revolution and became its chief symbol. The 14th of July was officially chosen as France's national holiday in 1880, during the Third Republic. As a symbol and institution in one, it helped to sanction the republican form of government, establishing a link between the republic and the revolutionary period. The 14th of July became a day of community-wide celebration, but also a stirring patriotic occasion, for the French.

The wars and major political events that have dotted France's history have each contributed in its way to the historical dimension of July 14: The festival of victory and national unity following the First and Second World Wars, the festival of freedom under the Popular Front.

The 14th of July remains a celebration of freedom and the holiday of the people. Military parades remind the nation of the ties linking it to its armed forces, in both the conquest and safeguarding of France's liberty.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES E. GOREN

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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
 ♠ A Q
 ♥ K 8 7 6
 ♦ 7 6 3
 ♣ A K 5 3
EAST
 ♠ J 10 9 4
 ♥ Q J 10 3
 ♦ 10 8
 ♣ J 9 4 2
SOUTH
 ♠ K 6
 ♥ A 9 5 4 2
 ♦ A Q 4 2
 ♣ Q 6

The bidding:
 South West North East
 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
 2 ♦ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
 4 NT Pass 5 ♠ Pass
 6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
 Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

Losers can be made to vanish into thin air. Careful timing is the secret.

North-South bid smoothly to their slam. When North made a two-over-one response and then followed with a jump preference, South upgraded his queen in partner's suit. Since he had control of the unbid suit, he launched into Blackwood and was content with a small slam once all first-round controls were located.

West led the top of his

spade sequence and, when dummy hit the table, declarer was a bit perturbed by the "softness" in the red suits as well as the duplication in spades. It was possible that he could lose three tricks in hearts and diamonds.

Declarer won the king of spades in hand and cashed the ace-king of trumps, only to learn that he had a sure trump loser when East discarded a spade on the second trump. Prospects seemed bleak, but declarer was not about to lower the flag. The queen of diamonds was successfully finessed, the ace of diamonds was cashed and then came three top clubs, declarer stuffing a diamond from hand. Declarer cashed the ace of spades and ruffed dummy's last club to complete the groundwork and then presented West with his trump trick.

Declarer and dummy were each down to one trump and one diamond. West was saddled with the lead with nothing but spades in his hand. On his forced spade return, declarer was able to ruff in one hand while pitching a diamond from the other to make his slam.

The hand is a useful lesson: Don't give up the ship! Even when a hand looks hopeless, see if there is any combination of cards that will allow you to make your contract, then play as if that distribution exists.

هناك من لا يرى